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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## TURBULENCE AND AGGRESSION.

MR. DISRAELI, in the desultory debate of Monday last, on the reduction of the Property and Income Tax to sevenpence in the pound, took occasion to designate the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston and the present Government as "turbulent and aggressive." The epithets were intended to serve an electioneering purpose. Let us see whether there be any justice in them.

Mr. Cobden, and, it now appears, Mr. Disraeli—at least while the latter gentleman is out of office—are in favour of a system of foreign policy on the part of this country which, for want of better or more appropriate words, might be designated as the China-fication, or the Japanisation, of Great Britain. They and their Parliamentary combination—Mr. Gladstone inclusive—would shut up the English, Scotch, and Irish within the narrow limits of these islands, there to weave, spin, hammer, and plough;—sufficient, like the Chinese, for their own purposes and wants. Having a large and splendid empire in North America, a magnificent empire in Asia, a very promising empire in South Africa, and an empire in Australia destined on some future day to equal if not to eclipse the glories of all these, the men of peace, who aspire to govern this great nation on Chinese and Japanese principles, would, if true to their present professions, declare to our Asiatic, our African, and our American neighbours (happily we have none in Australia) that the rights and interests of the British people in those regions should no longer enjoy any protection from the British Government; that to defend an Englishman

or an English ship, when attacked, would be on the part of Great Britain a "turbulent and aggressive" course of policy that could not be endured by a nation which had an objection to a Property and Income Tax. This is, in theory, a very fair-looking policy. If duly carried out, we should, doubtless, after a very short period, have few wars or disputes on hand. India would become Russian. Constantinople would be the head-quarters of the Czar. Canada would defend herself in our default, and withdraw her allegiance from the weak and pusillanimous mother country. The Cape colony and Australia would imitate the example. Gibraltar would be reannexed to Spain, if the French did not take advantage of the tempting opportunity to snatch the prize; and the Empire of Great Britain would collapse into the dimensions which it had in the time of the eighth Henry. All disputes with foreign nations would thus become extremely improbable; unless, indeed, some ambitious Autocrat of all the Russias, or some Potentate nearer home, or perchance some Anglo-Irish President or Dictator of the great American Republic, should attempt upon helpless Britain the policy pursued by the late Czar Nicholas upon the Ottoman Empire. We should have but one war in such a case, and that would be a war for the sanctity of our hearths and homes, and for the preservation, not solely of our independence, but perhaps of our very existence as a nation.—

Come the eleventh Plague rather than this should be  
Come, rather sink us in the sea

It may suit the honest narrow-mindedness of Mr. Cobden, and

the factious purpose of Mr. Disraeli, and of those motley-coloured politicians who, under his leadership, seek to overthrow the Government, to represent the jealous vindication of the national honour whenever or wherever assailed as a turbulent and aggressive policy; but the sound common sense of the British people is not to be muddled away by the ingenious sophistries of the one debater or by the flashy rhetoric of the other. The British people dislike war; but they also dislike to be the tame and patient sufferers of oppression and wrong. Moreover, they are extremely sensitive on the point of honour. They are not like the stolid ass that will take a cudgelling, and browse the thistle as resignedly as before, but have more points of resemblance with the high-mettled racer which will brook no indignity. They have studied closely the history of the last few years, and have convinced themselves by unhappy experience that it is the stupid cry of "Peace! Peace!" which has brought all its recent wars and disputes upon the country. They know that if, by any judgment upon them for their manifold sins, they should be cursed with such a man as Mr. Cobden for their Prime Minister, three months would not elapse before they found themselves at war with the whole world. With our army disbanded, our ships rotting in ordinary, and information pertinaciously conveyed to all the kingdoms, empires, and potentates of the earth, that we would submit to any amount of contumely, insult, and wrong, rather than resort to the strength of our own good right hands to ward off the evil-doer and the aggressor, we should not lack enemies. We should be in the position of the Bank of England if it had no one to guard its treasures, with the



MERCHANTS' LORCHAS EMPLOYED IN CANTON RIVER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



police force abolished, and the swell mobs men and the ticket-of-leave men in undisputed possession of the streets. But the whole argument is an absurdity; and, although Mr. Cobden may not know it, Mr. Disraeli does. But, if to the ignorant man we give the praise of honesty, what epithet shall we employ to designate the conduct of him who is not ignorant?

The policy of Lord Palmerston has been the true policy of peace. It is peace that the country requires, and peace that it will have. Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Cobden, being peace men, brought upon us the Russian war, by leading the late Emperor Nicholas to believe that they would not resist his wicked aggression against Turkey. Had Lord Palmerston been Prime Minister in 1853 we should in all human probability have had no war against Russia, for Russia would not have dared to carry into effect her aggressive policy. In like manner, if a well-known member of the Peace Society had not unfortunately been made Governor of Hong-Kong by the Aberdeen Administration, we should very likely have had no war against the Cantonese at the present moment. The ferocious and sanguinary Mandarin who governs Canton knew that Sir John Bowring was a man who disapproved of war as inhuman, unchristian, and unphilosophical—who was a member of the amiable league of Universal Brotherhood, and a warm admirer of Chinese literature and—the Chinese decimal system. On a man so peaceable might not any attempt be made, and any insult be committed? On such a philosopher of the Outside Barbarians might not the immense superiority of the Flowery Land be violently proved? Yeh thought so, and took advantage of the opportunity. But he miscalculated his time—and misunderstood his man. Sir John Bowring proved to have both a head and a heart; and, peaceable as he was by nature and by education, found that he could only endure insult and wrong up to a certain point, and that Yeh had overstepped it. All the world knows the result. Had Lord Lyons been Governor of Hong-Kong, or Mr. Bernal Osborne, or even Sir Robert Peel, the dispute might, perhaps, have been "looming in the future;" but it would not at this moment have afforded scope for Mr. Cobden's philosophy, Mr. Gladstone's special pleading, Lord Derby's divinity, or Mr. Disraeli's audacity.

To repel turbulence and aggression, and thus to secure peace to the country, has been the object of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. To invite turbulence and aggression, and thus to provoke war, is or would be the tendency of the policy of those who oppose him in Parliament, and are about to oppose him on the hustings. But the country will pronounce its verdict and maintain the Ministry, whose boast may be that they have maintained the honour of England and given it peace in Europe, as they will hereafter give it peace in Asia, not by unworthy truckling to any foe, great or small, but by unflinching and honest vindication of national honour and national right wheresoever and by whomsoever assailed.

#### CHINESE SHIPPING.

UPON the preceding page we have engraved a "lorcha," the description of vessel which has led to so much dispute in the debates in Parliament upon the war with China. The lorcha is used in the coasting trade of China by the English and Portuguese. Its position in the dispute is well explained in the following passage from a letter to the *Times*, with the signature of "A Voice from Hong-Kong":—

As to the lorcha question a great point was made, if I recollect rightly, on the idea that the Chinese authorities had no knowledge of our practice of granting sailing letters to colonial craft (for they are essentially colonial, and not British craft). Now, it is notorious that one of the most lucrative sources of employment for these craft, and in many instances the principal inducement for obtaining the sailing letter, is the large sums paid, not alone by Chinese merchants, but by Chinese mandarins themselves, for the services of these craft in conveying trading and fishing junks along the coast, large fleets of such craft often being afraid to venture out of harbour until the services of a vessel possessing this much-dreaded colonial sailing-letter can be obtained to protect them from piratical attacks. These vessels rarely carry more than one European, as master, but are generally heavily armed, and could no more be mistaken for Chinese craft than could a Deal lugger. In addition to this, however, every colonial craft has her name and port painted on the stern, and, as the Chinese always speak of a lorcha as a "foreign vessel," it seems rather begging the question to suppose that the Mandarin boat boarded the *Arrow* under the idea that she was a Chinese vessel, even if the flag was not flying. It will be remembered that all the information so glibly given by Yeh about the antecedents of the vessel was obtained by examination of the men taken from on board her. As to the expiry of the sailing-letter the point is hardly worth mentioning, were it not to put a case actually once happening under my own knowledge. A coasting-schooner, carrying the British flag under a sailing-letter, did not return to Hong-Kong until more than two months after the expiry of the sailing-letter, and had been engaged in coasting all the time, lying for some time also at one of the five consular ports, and bringing specie on board to the extent of upwards of 50,000 dollars. Do the opponents of Lord Wensleydale's law mean to say that this vessel was not entitled to the protection of the British flag, or that the Consul at the port she was lying at could not or should not protect her from Chinese interference? And what national character or name had she in the mean time? I fancy, if any of them had committed a crime on board the *Arrow*, even after the expiry of the sailing-letter, he would have stood but a poor chance, if he had no better defence than that the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong had no jurisdiction, because the offence had been committed within China, on board a vessel not being a British one.

On page 251 we have also engraved a specimen of Chinese Smuggling-craft, sketched from the Strait of Formosa.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received at Woolwich from the Commander-in-Chief, ordering four companies of the Royal Artillery to be held in readiness for immediate embarkation for China.

MUCH activity is visible in Portsmouth Dockyard early and late just now, workmen being employed from five o'clock in the morning until ten at night in getting ready the steam-ships *Transit*, *Assistance*, and *Sidon*, for the embarkation of the troops under orders for China.

THE *Singapore Free Press* of Thursday, Jan. 22, states that her Majesty's brig-of-war *Camilla* passed Anjer on the 7th, and intended to proceed to China by the Molucca Sea. The screw-steamer *Sir James Brooke*, belonging to the Borneo Company, also left Singapore at noon on the 21st for Hong-Kong, having on board three companies of Sepoys and a detachment of European artillerymen for service in China, dispatched on the requisition of the Governor of Hong-Kong. The troops consisted of two companies of the 29th Madras Native Infantry and the European artillerymen from Penang, and the rifle company of the 35th Madras Native Infantry from Singapore.

THE 23rd Fusiliers, the 82nd, and the 90th Regiments will proceed immediately to China. A fourth regiment is also ordered for embarkation for the same destination, but its number we have not heard. The 33rd Highlanders, however, we believe, is the regiment. These corps will be sent out in their full strength—about 1667 each, of all ranks (not including officers). Thus, about 4500 troops will embark at Portsmouth in a few days for the seat of war in the Celestial Empire. The steamers commissioned or ordered to be employed in carrying out these and the other forces (1000 marines) to their destination are her Majesty's ships *Sanspareil*, *Retribution*, *Himalaya*, *Transit*, *Assistance*, *Adventure*, *Sidon*, and *Furious*, at Portsmouth. The four last named are not commissioned, but are expected to be so for this service. If these vessels bear the same complements as they did on their last service, they will add a reinforcement in seamen and marines of upwards of 2300.

FRENCH LIBERALITY.—M. de la Roquette, the eminent geographer and late Vice-President of the Geographical Society, of Paris, has contributed 1000 francs to Lady Franklin's private expedition, about to be fitted out.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

PARIS is beginning to find that decidedly it did not amuse itself sufficiently during the Carnival, or, perhaps—nay, probably—it amused itself so much that, like those who have taken to drinking as a habit, it can't do without much amusement. So it convokes assemblies to soirées, concerts, &c., where people talk, play cards, and listen to, for the most part, very indifferent music; *en attendant*, very often, that a studied impromptu dance is got up to relax the limbs and spirits of the young people, under which head come nearly all persons under fifty who can get partners. Now, too, begins to reign in all its vigour the Lent epidemic of public concerts, during the continuance of which pianists, violinists—music-ists, in short, of every grade, style, and denomination, who can afford to throw away a few hundred francs in hiring a concert-room, and then giving away two-thirds of the tickets to coax people to go to hear them perform—follow that established mode of getting themselves presented to the public. Heaven knows we say this in no spirit of ridicule towards a class we hold in the highest consideration, the class of artists of all denominations; but towards a system which seems to entail little else but expense and mortification, with more or less remote prospect of ultimate advantage on the performer, and, in general, more ennui than enjoyment on the audience.

The affair of the Docks; more especially from the great interest attached to the name of one of the persons accused therein, that of M. Arthur Berryer, continues to excite the most eager attention here; but it seems probable that this will be even surpassed by that affixed to the approaching question respecting the abuse of power attributed to M. de Dreux-Brezé, Bishop of Moulins, which, being considered as a formal violation of the article of the Concordat, is, therefore, of a nature to be tried by the Council of State.

The conduct of M. de Dreux-Brezé, in giving to a priest a cure in itself perpetual, and at the same reserving to himself and exercising the right of discharging him therefrom at his own discretion, is one of the acts of arbitrary authority which has unquestionably aided to establish so much discontent and ill feeling on the part of the lower ranks of the clergy against the upper, and the whole ecclesiastical body takes part against M. de Dreux-Brezé—one set, on account of the act of tyranny exercised on an individual of its class; the other, from the importance of the act being so marked as to bring the matter under the jurisdiction of the Council of State, or any other laical authority, a matter always jealously regarded by the Church. The Pope, in expressing his regret for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris, added that he was by no means ignorant of the discontent existing among the secondary members of the French clergy, in consequence of the despotism of the Bishops. Whatever may be the decision of the Council of State (which has taken up the affair most unwillingly), there seems no possibility of M. de Dreux-Brezé continuing to hold his diocese, so strong is the current of public opinion against him.

The Emperor proposes to go, on the 1st of May, to Rennes, to inaugurate the continuation of the Western Railroad leading to that town. He also intends going, probably in the course of the summer, to Plombières, to lay the first stone of the Thermes, whose construction was decided on during his sojourn there last year. The Emperor receives at present every Monday any of the chief officers of State who require to consult with him on matters of public interest, and proposes establishing receptions on another day of the week for such persons as have obtained letters of audience—which letters, in consequence of there being two days of admittance instead of one, will be much more easily accorded.

The artesian well now being bored at Passy has already reached the depth of 510 metres, and in a few days, when the layer of stone that now lies between the diggers and the water is pierced, the work in this part will be accomplished. The body of water, which will be enormous—equal, some of the engineers assert, to a tenth of the volume of the Seine—will be received in a prodigious reservoir, now in course of erection, with drains to let off the excess; and means are being adopted in this edifice to *air* the water, as, were this precaution neglected, it would asphyxiate the fish in the Bois de Boulogne, the artificial river in which is to be alimented from this source. On the occasion of the bursting forth of the stream from the earth, the Emperor, with several other distinguished personages, proposes to be present to witness this really curious spectacle.

M. Emile de Girardin breaks his prolonged silence by the publication of a new work, entitled "La Liberté," with an introduction likely to attract great and general attention. Madame de Girardin's salon continues to be filled with company of all classes and of every shade of opinion, although she loudly proclaims her own to be wholly Napoléonist.

In one of the latest meetings of the Academy of Science, M. Guérin-Mémville presented to the assembly several ears of wheat with straw upwards of two metres in length, and bearing grain of extraordinary size and abundance. The origin of this remarkable produce was five grains found in an ancient Egyptian tomb, where it must have lain for many centuries. Various experiments have tended to prove that the wheat in question is not only infinitely finer than the ordinary quality we possess, but that, treated in all respects the same, the quantity produced from a similar measure of seed is enormously greater. Near Morlaix, a field being divided, one half was sown with the Egyptian grain, the other with the common, under precisely similar circumstances. The former yielded upward of sixty to one, the latter fifteen to one, and, when sown grain by grain in a line, it produced more than 550 for one.

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL—LATER NEWS FROM CHINA.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on Wednesday, having started from Alexandria at three p.m. on the 6th of March. The India mails were at Alexandria, with dates from Bombay to the 6th February; Calcutta, February 7th; Madras, February 13th; and Hong-Kong, January 30th.

At Hong-Kong the attempt made to poison the European community had caused great consternation; one of the partners in a Chinese bakery had been arrested and committed for trial, with nine other Chinese. Admiral Seymour, at Canton, had withdrawn from the Factory gardens and the Dutch Folly. In reply to the treacherous attempts made by the Chinese against British life and property, the western suburbs of Canton had been burnt down.

Intelligence from Bushire had been received to the 23rd of January. The general health of the army was good, and the supplies were plentiful. No military operation had been undertaken. General Outram had not yet arrived. The conferences between Sir John Lawrence and Dost Mohammed broke up on the 28th January, when the Ameer departed for Cabul. It was asserted that a British Residency was about to be established at Candahar.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—

There is every reason to believe, from the character of the despatches and private letters coming from China, that the war is not likely to terminate so soon as might be hoped. It is evident, also, that a considerable naval and military force must be on the watch for some time to

come to protect the lives of Europeans, even when hostilities have ceased. The authorities of Peking have both publicly and privately instructed the Celestials to stab and poison—in fact, possess themselves of the persons of the Barbarians by any means which their ingenious minds can suggest. It results, therefore, that at all the ports where Europeans reside by virtue of the Treaty of 1842, foreigners have either taken refuge on board ship, or forces have been landed for their protection. Ere long augmented naval and military resources will reach the Chinese waters; and it is proposed to occupy Chinese territory, which will afford a material guarantee in hand to treat with "the Son of Heaven," as we ought to call the Emperor of China. Meanwhile it is reported at Canton that Tartar troops and an extensive navy of junks are to attack and drive away the invaders of the Celestial Empire. It was also said that Russia had offered assistance to the Emperor. At all events it is pretty evident that we are again in for a Chinese war, and, if properly carried out, it is perhaps a fortunate event. Sooner or later it must have taken place. Hitherto we have never succeeded in making the Chinese authorities observe treaties. It has been proved that the Celestial Government has little control over its distant and inferior agents; hence the origin of continual grievances with foreigners, and hence the cause, it is asserted, of the widespread rebellion which has been smouldering since 1852. The "Triad," or secret societies, exist throughout the empire, and their aim is to overthrow the present Tartar dynasty, and reform the existing oppressive and corrupt system of government. Under such circumstances the present European demonstration may be fraught with great events, although we hear the Imperialists and rebels have joined to oppose the English expedition. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to form a correct idea of Chinese politics, or know what is passing in the heart of the empire. The Jesuits know more about China than any one else. They and Russia (which Power contrived some time since to form anomalous relations with Peking) are the only sources for internal information. The Jesuits have been long since admitted to Peking for scientific reasons—in fact, they make the astronomical calculations for the Chinese Government. Many have been murdered; but some have returned to Europe, and bring with them, it is reported, most valuable information. But as the publicity of this information might prevent future intercourse it is not likely to be given to the world. Nevertheless I am told the Jesuits declare a complete convulsion is inevitable. The Chinese are said to be essentially unbelievers in any form of religion whatever, and society is in the most demoralised condition. Many of the Jesuits are declared to have fallen victims to Chinese cruelty and bad faith.

##### AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning with news from New York to the 24th ult.

The House of Representatives, on the 20th ult., passed an original Tariff Bill, submitted by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, by a vote of 110 against 84. The bill is the same as the last one reported from the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, except several slight alterations.

The Senate was occupied on the 21st principally with a discussion on the bill granting a State government to Minnesota, which finally passed.

Mr. Buchanan has appointed General Cass to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Cobb to be Secretary of the Treasury, in his new Administration. These appointments are regarded as evidence of Mr. Buchanan's adherence to the policy of the compromise effected by Clay and Webster in 1850, and of his resolution to discountenance, on the one hand, the agitating "disunion" secessionists of the South, and, on the other hand, the Abolitionists and Free-soilers of the North. Such, at least, is the interpretation adopted by the *New York Herald*, which contends likewise that the choice of General Cass, though a well-known democrat, does not imply an assertion of the Monroe doctrine of non-intervention, adding:—"On the contrary, we anticipate from the new Administration, and from General Cass, a definite settlement of these Central American entanglements through treaty stipulations with England. We are the more inclined to think so from the intimate connection, commercial and warlike, between American and British interests on the other side of the world in China." It is conjectured that, as General Cass appears too old for the arduous duties of Secretary of State, he will, after giving the new President the aid of his diplomatic and senatorial experience at the outset of the Government, retire, and be succeeded by the Hon. Howell Cobb, now to be Secretary of the Treasury.

By the steam-ship *Tennessee*, dates from General Walker to the 3rd of February had been received at New York. On that day he had marched down to San Juan del Sur with 300 men, to receive the recruits from San Francisco. His headquarters were at Rivas, and the allied forces, 1500 strong, were within a short distance of that town, they having occupied San Jorge, about three miles from Rivas and Virgin Bay, on the Lake. General Henningsen had had two fights with the forces of Canas, but did not succeed in driving him back. Walker is reported to be confident, and his men in good condition.

##### AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the *Mermaid* we have received files of papers from Melbourne to the 16th of December inclusive. The political news is of no importance. The following summary of news relating to the gold-fields is from the *Melbourne Herald* of the 15th December:—

Our report for the work from the various gold-fields is condensed into the following:—That deserted and deprived of sub-treasure—Avoca has been resuscitated by parties having struck paying ground, and an old and favourable lead has been again hit upon. At Ballarat they were succeeding as well as could be desired. At Dunolly new life had been imparted by fresh alluvial ground and paying reefs having been discovered. The report from the Ovens is favourable, both in regard to the production of alluvial and rich quartz reef gold. At most of the fields the digging community, while attending to their individual interests, are not forgetful of their social and political condition—the local court, sanitary, and other public measures being agitated at different settled diggings.

Another "circular" says:—

The escorts have furnished us with a very fair amount of gold this week, and a larger amount than usual has been forwarded from Castlemaine. By the way, we may notice that two more nuggets from Korong have been sold at that field, and have arrived by this escort. They are not so large as those previously found, and weigh respectively 99 ounces and 122 ounces. It is singular to remark that these were found in the same claim as the large ones now at our office. We have reason to believe that a large emigration will take place from California to our fields immediately, as the prospects are anything but encouraging to miners in that country. Upwards of fifty persons arrived from there last week.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the younger branches of the Royal Family, returned to Buckingham Palace on Thursday, on which day Prince Albert, on behalf of her Majesty, held a Levee at St. James's Palace, which was very numerously attended.

Her Majesty continues to enjoy perfect health, and will now remain in London until after an approaching interesting event.

Lord Byron and Major-General Berkeley Drummond have succeeded Lord De Tabley and Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will leave Frogmore on Monday for Clarence House, St. James's, for the season.

The Countess de Persigny has issued cards for an assembly at Albert-gate House, on Tuesday next.

The Countess Granville had an assembly on Thursday last at her residence in Bruton-street.

The Countess of Clarendon will have an assembly this evening (Saturday) at the noble Earl's private residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

The Countess of Derby had an assembly on Wednesday at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

The Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for an assembly on Wednesday next.

Lord Carington, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bucks, entertained the Judges on the Norfolk Circuit and a large party, including the leading members of the Bar, at Wycombe Abbey, on Saturday last. The Judges remained at the Abbey until Monday morning.

The Baron and Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild arrived at Claridge's Hotel, on Tuesday, from Mentmore, Bucks. On Wednesday the Baron and Baroness left London for Paris, *en route* for Italy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave his first Cabinet dinner on Wednesday last.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Digby, Lord Middleton, Baron Middleton, was proved in London under £25,000 personality.—Benedict John Angel Angel, Esq., of Rumsey House, Wilts, £120,000.—John Fowkes Luttrell, Esq., of Dunster Castle, Somerset, £60,000.—Major-General T. S. Trafford, Esq., Mrs. Charlotte Howes, of Piccadilly, £45,000.—Charles Roberts, Esq., of St. Paul's Churchyard, and Tor Lodge, Tulse Hill, £70,000.—John Smith, Esq., of the Terrace, Putney, £45,000.

News from Buenos Ayres states that two mines, one of gold and the other of silver, have been discovered in the province of Catamarca. They are reputed the richest that have yet been discovered.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE flickering condition of the moribund Parliament has been duly illustrated this week. On Monday, at four o'clock, there was only just a House; and when the Speaker went to the Upper House, on being summoned to attend the first Royal Commission of the Session, he was supported by less than forty of his usual body-guard on these occasions. Members were at clubs, or attending the levees of Mr. Coppock and Mr. Brown respectively, making up their electoral books, or distractedly balancing sentences in election addresses which were to please every body and commit nobody.

It could hardly have been generally known that Mr. Speaker was "to speak" that evening; otherwise a much fuller audience would have assembled to listen to the valediction of, take him for all in all, the most perfect Parliamentary official that ever lived. The initiated observers in the House began early to suspect that something was about to take place—they perceived that one of Mr. Gurney's special shorthand writers took up a conspicuous station in the stenographic gallery; that Sir John Shaw Lefevre, the Speaker's brother, came from the House of Lords and placed himself in a convenient position for seeing and hearing; that the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, on being relieved by his principal—which he generally is as soon as possible after undergoing the fatigue of bringing the mace into the House—did not immediately retire to recruit his exhausted strength, but resorted to the Members' Gallery; and that the seats at the end of the House, appropriated to Peers and distinguished foreigners, began to be overcrowded. By-the-by, among the spectators was Dr. Livingston, the African traveller, who, on his coming in, was warmly greeted by Mr. Layard, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Labouchere, and other members. A whisper now ran through the House that the Speaker was about to announce his retirement from Parliament and the chair of the House of Commons. Accordingly, shortly before five, when the Ministers and chiefs of the Opposition had arrived—but to a very thin House—Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in tones as clear and sonorous as ever, but yet tremulous with emotion, delivered an address to which no one habitué of that House could listen without an odd sensation about the throat and eyes; and the cheers which greeted Lord Palmerston's terse and pointed reply seemed as if they were delivered under protest; it being necessary to understand that members cheered only because it would not be manly for them to sob. Nothing could be more characteristic than his change of voice and manner when Mr. Shaw Lefevre, proceeding to ordinary business, desired the Clerk to read the order of the day. He was no longer the man—he was the Speaker again.

In the business of the evening which followed it was not unamusing to observe the nervous inaptitude for the exact matter before them which every member exhibited, except the Ministers. They, however, really may be described as chuckling over the air of discomfiture which pervaded the rest of the assembly. Member after member spoke to his constituents; and so earnest and engrossed were most of them with the seriousness of their situations, that when one of their number, whose eccentric style of speaking is generally the signal for the indulgence of the rather ponderous House of Commons' fun, stated in a ludicrously pathetic voice that that was probably the last time he should address the House, nobody laughed: though to the unconcerned outsiders there was temptation to mirth, members could not see any joke in that sort of thing. It has been said that Ministers only were buoyant. Can there be a greater proof of it than the cool way in which Sir Charles Wood jockeyed Mr. Gladstone out of his speech on a motion on going into Supply, and pooh-poohed Lord John Russell when he came to the rescue? Of course, Mr. Gladstone got his speech next night. Apropos of this right hon. gentleman, what an expensive piece of printing a return of the number of speeches Mr. Gladstone has made this Session would be! A French beauty, on being once asked how many lovers she had had at her feet, declared that she had ceased to count after a thousand. Every one, on the same principle, has ceased to count Mr. Gladstone's speeches. In the course of Monday evening, between five and eleven o'clock, a gentleman happened to look into the House at intervals five times, and on each occasion he found Mr. Gladstone speaking, and each time on a different subject.

However it might have been on Monday, certainly on Tuesday the Speaker had no cause to complain of the audience which awaited the simple but imposing ceremony by which the House of Commons marked its approval of the services of their highest officer. The body of the House at an early hour gave warrant of the emphasis with which the unanimous "Aye" to the formal motion which was to be proposed would be uttered; while Archbishops, Peers, and persons of every class who make up the motley groups of spectators which are curiously designated as strangers by the House of Commons, thronged every nook and peeped through every available loophole. Perhaps it was intended for effect that Lord Palmerston kept the assembly waiting for nearly a quarter of an hour in unoccupied expectation before he appeared; but, if the delay was not intentional, it certainly added to the interest of the moment. The speech of the Premier was very well fitted to an occasion in which a public functionary was doing tribute to the services of one of the worthiest of that class. It was pointed in phrase, manly in tone, and, being evidently not prepared—at least, so far as words were concerned—bore marks of spontaneity which rounded it off to a nicety. The address of the leader of the Opposition was more tinged with elaboration; although it was clearly meant to aim at that simplicity which poets and orators tell us is the characteristic of the language of emotion. The pathos was certainly a failure. That sort of thing is not Mr. Disraeli's forte; and when he is tearful (not often, to do him justice) one is apt to fancy that his lachrymatory is limited in its extent and not always entirely at his command. Lord John Russell was sententious, but not telling; and his making a speech at all was only excusable on the ground that he may well be supposed to be anxious to let the world know that there is a third leader in the House.

Nothing is so characteristic of the House as the union of its cheers when either party is moved to applause or approbation. No one ever leads a general cheer on either side—it is always a universal and spontaneous outbreak. On this occasion the coalition of all parties was complete; and, though this peculiar kind of manifestation but ill expressed the exact sensations of the hour, yet never was a phrase more thoroughly endorsed by a unanimous cheer than that in which Lord Palmerston expressed his belief that he was "the faithful organ of the feelings of the House of Commons," when he conveyed their thanks to the Speaker they were about to lose. Nor was the simultaneous movement by which every member removed his hat when Mr. Shaw Lefevre rose to address them less striking—the whole House sitting uncovered is an unusual spectacle. If the scene lost any of its effect at any time, it was when the Speaker had formally to put a motion in which he was personally concerned. It was an awkwardness; but there is no provision against it in the rules of the House.

Nevertheless, taken as a whole, it was an august occasion. It was a triumph of that great principle of moral suasion which always governs and disciplines the conduct of the gentlemen of England, and in consonance with which the freest deliberative assembly the world ever saw voluntarily places itself under the most absolute of dictatorships. have hitherto been his guide."

## CONFIDENCE IN LORD PALMERSTON.

## COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

A court was held on Monday, in consequence of a requisition, numerously signed, "to express the opinion of the court upon the consequences likely to arise to the commerce of the country from the decision of the House of Commons on Tuesday last, and to take such steps as they may think necessary." There was a large attendance of the members of both courts of the corporation.

Mr. Besley proposed, amid cheers, the following motion:—"That her Majesty's servants in China have, in the trying situation in which they were placed, acted in a manner to sustain the honour of the British flag, the commercial interests of the country, and the cause of truth and justice. That this court have learned with feelings of deep regret the decision of the honourable House of Commons against her Majesty's Ministers, for supporting her Majesty's servants in the discharge of their duty. That this court presents its thanks to Lord Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers for the course they pursued on that occasion, which justly entitles them to the confidence of the country."

Mr. Besley said he felt some pleasure in what had recently taken place when he reflected that the shock which the late decision in the House of Commons had given to the feelings of the people of England would be sufficiently powerful to arouse their sleeping energies. One of the greatest banes of this country for the last ten years had been the indifference of the people to matters of great national import. He hoped that indifference would now cease to exist, and that we should have the people of England attending to their own affairs.

Mr. Deputy Dakin seconded the motion. Mr. Abrahams would not discuss the question whether a Parliamentary majority was right or wrong; but he conceived it to be an extremely dangerous and unwise thing for a municipal body to mix themselves up in questions of party and political strife. He condemned the present step as inconsistent with the duty of the court, which was overstepping its legitimate functions, and proposed the following amendment:—"That it is not expedient for this municipal body to interfere in a party and political question" (Hear, hear).

Mr. De Jersey seconded the amendment. Alderman Salomons did not see any reason for withdrawing confidence in Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Rowe said it was not the principle of the Canton war that defeated the Ministry, but it was a factious opposition in the House of Commons. Mr. Gilpin did not justify the atrocities nor palliate the conduct of Governor Yeh, whom he believed to be a thoroughly wicked man; but he denounced the unnecessary employment of bombs in a closely-crowded town (Cheers). Whilst he did not throw the slightest slur upon those who voted in favour of the Ministry, he gave to those who voted in opposition the same credit for honesty of purpose and an unhesitating approval.

A show of hands having been taken, there appeared in favour of the amendment, 13; against it, 39: majority, 26. The original motion was then put and carried amidst loud cheers, and the court adjourned.

## THE LONDON MERCHANTS.

The following address has been presented to Lord Palmerston by the subjoined firms connected with the trade to China:—

"THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, M.P., &c.

"London, March 5.

"My Lord,—We, the undersigned merchants of the city of London, engaged in trade with the East, beg leave to address your Lordship to offer the expression of our cordial thanks for the firmness which you have displayed in upholding the honour of Great Britain, and a determination to protect the lives and property of British subjects peaceably engaged in commercial intercourse with China. We lament the collision, causing the destruction of life and property, which has occurred, and we are under grave apprehensions that still further difficulties and dangers will be created by the late adverse votes in the House of Commons. We therefore look confidently to your Lordship to devise measures calculated to protect our fellow-countrymen, and to extricate us honourably from the present painful state of things in China. In pursuing these great objects we trust you will not be deterred by what has occurred from continuing to maintain a firm and dignified attitude until all treaty obligations are fulfilled, and our commercial relations with China placed on a permanent footing of security and peace.

"We have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

"Matheson and Co.; Gregson and Co.; J. Thomson, T. Bonar, and Co.; Palmer, McKillop, Dent, and Co.; Crawford, Colvin, and Co.; Finlay, Hodgson, and Co.; Robert Benson and Co.; Morris, Prevost, and Co.; Sanderson, Frys, Fox, and Co.; Arbutnot, Latham, and Co.; T. A. Gibb and Co.; Gledstanes and Co.; W. A. Lyall and Co.; Maitland, Ewing, and Co.; Harvey, Brand, and Co.; Daniel Dickinson and Co.; Mackay and Read; Frith, Sands, and Co.; Dallas and Coles; Anderson, Brothers, and Co."

## BRISTOL.

After high change on Saturday afternoon, an address to the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, expressive of regret at the result of the Cobden vote, was set on foot and received a number of most influential signatures, including those of many magistrates and town councillors, leading merchants, &c. The address is couched in the following terms, and, although originated by gentlemen holding Conservative views in politics, was subscribed by men of all parties:—

"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the city and county of Bristol, beg to represent to your Lordship the feelings of surprise and regret with which we have received intelligence of the result of the recent division on Mr. Cobden's motion in the House of Commons.

"We deeply lament that an Opposition so openly factious, and combining within itself men and principles too incongruous to afford hope of any useful alliance, should have commanded the support of so large a number of members of the House of Commons as to have enabled it to defeat a Ministry remarkable for its truly English character, for the respect it has won for the British name throughout the world, for the security it has obtained for mercantile intercourse with foreign nations, and for the vigour with which it has carried on its Governmental functions at home and abroad. We venture to believe that the alliance by which you have been assailed, while it has greatly lowered the political reputations of the parties engaged in it, has gained no sympathy in the hearts of the British people. We thank your Lordship that, instead of yielding the reins of Government into other hands, you have resorted to the constitutional alternative of appealing to the people; and we desire to express to you our firm conviction that the result of that appeal will not confirm the decision of the House of Commons."

## SHEFFIELD.

The defeat of Lord Palmerston caused a great sensation in Sheffield. On Saturday morning a meeting of the principal merchants of the town was held at the Exchange Rooms, to consider the propriety of adopting a memorial expressive of confidence in the Premier. The following is the memorial:—

"We, the undersigned, merchants, manufacturers, and others, inhabitants of Sheffield, feel bound at once to assure your Lordship that we have heard with the greatest regret and dissatisfaction the result of the division on Mr. Cobden's motion in the House of Commons, on Wednesday morning last; and, at the same time, most decidedly to express our opinion that a Liberal Government, with your Lordship at its head, will give the best guarantee for the prosperity of the British dominions at home and abroad."

The memorial was signed by all the gentlemen present, including many of the most eminent merchants and manufacturers.

## THE LIBERALS OF BATH.

A meeting of the Liberals of Bath was held on Monday afternoon at the rooms of the Liberal Association, "to consider whether the general policy of Lord Palmerston is entitled to the support of the Liberals of Bath." W. Hunt, Esq., presided, and there was a large attendance of the most influential men of the party. Both the city members, Captain Scobell and Mr. Tite, were present, and gave long explanations of their recent vote against the Government, which was not only in accordance with their conscientious convictions, but with the resolutions of a public meeting held in Bath last month. Several speeches were made, and the meeting ultimately agreed unanimously to the following resolution:—

"That this meeting fully recognise the great talents of Lord Palmerston, and thankfully acknowledge the benefit conferred on the country by the termination of the war with Russia under his Administration. This meeting expresses its confidence in the general policy of the noble Lord, and trusts that the measures introduced under his auspices will be calculated to promote the best interests of the country, and will, by their liberal and reforming tendency, command the support of the representatives of this city."

A vote of thanks was given to the members for their attendance and explanation, and the proceedings terminated.

## BELFAST.

Like Manchester and Liverpool, Belfast has pronounced for Lord Palmerston, unequivocally and emphatically. A great meeting of the Liberal party was held on Saturday, at which the following resolution was enthusiastically carried:—

"That we regret that, by an unnatural coalition of discordant parties, the Government has sustained a defeat which compels an immediate dissolution of Parliament, by a decision which we look on with great alarm, as fraught with imminent danger to our fellow-subjects and embarrassments to the servants of the Crown in our distant colonies; and we, therefore, feel it our duty to declare our entire confidence in Lord Palmerston's Government, and our determination to assist in returning to the House of Commons for this borough two members who will support his Administration so long as it is conducted on the principles which

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 248.)

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Walter Buchanan took the oath and his seat for Glasgow. The Marquis of Blandford withdrew his Ecclesiastical Corporations Bill. The second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill, introduced by Mr. FELLATT, was negatived without a division. Colonel GREVILLE withdrew the Irish Grand Juries Amendment Bill. The House then went into Committee, when a vote on account to meet Exchequer Bills was taken.

## THE VOTE FOR EDUCATION.

On a vote on Education being taken, Sir J. PAKINGTON commented on the present state of that question. He agreed with Mr. Gladstone's remarks of the previous evening that the education vote was to a great degree wasted, but he could not agree that there ought not to be any educational vote at all. It would be presumptuous in him to say what he would do in the next Parliament, where he might not have a seat; but this he could promise, that he would not abandon the cause of education.

Mr. E. DENISON hoped that as soon after the reassembling of Parliament as possible Government would state its views on the question.

Sir G. GREY said Mr. Cowper, the new Minister for Education, would state the views of Government when the remainder of the education vote came to be voted.

After some further conversation the vote was agreed to. Some other votes on account were taken, and the House resumed. The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Customs Duties Bill, the Indemnity Bill, and the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissioners Bill, severally went through Committee.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER withdrew the Savings-Banks Bill.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.—The Earl of ELGIN gave notice of his intention on Tuesday next to call attention to the state of our relations with the United States.

GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The Earl of DERBY gave notice that on the second reading of the Income-tax Bill he would call attention to the general state of affairs in this country.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in moving for some returns connected with the execution of the Supplemental Treaty of 1847 entered into with China, took the opportunity of expressing his disapproval of the conduct of the Government in allowing a contraband trade in opium, cotton, and other articles to be carried on in contravention of some of the articles of that treaty. The noble Earl also urged the necessity of forwarding reinforcements with the utmost dispatch, and of taking measures for their comfort, accommodation, and of provisioning the troops, so that they would be enabled upon their arrival to act efficiently and promptly.—Lord PANMURE said that every precaution would be taken to provide such reinforcements as were necessary, and to secure the health of the troops that were being sent to China. After some further conversation the subject dropped.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PRIVATE BILLS.—On the motion of Mr. FITZROY, a resolution was agreed to suspending all Private Bills at their present stages, and giving power to start therefrom next Session.

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSION.—Mr. J. EWART inquired whether the Government intended to make any further recognition of the services of Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch in the Crimea?—Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had already acknowledged these services in that House; and as they had offered £1000 in the name of the Crown to each of these gentlemen, which they had seen fit to decline, Government did not feel called on to take any further steps in the matter.

## THE CRIMEAN WAR.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates,

Mr. PALK moved the following amendment:—"That Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch ably fulfilled the duty intrusted to them of inquiring into the arrangement and management of the Commissariat Department; that the evidence on their report proves that in the month of December, 1854, and January, 1855, the sufferings of the army must have been intense, and that great mortality was occasioned by overwork and exposure and want of food and clothing; that the examinations into this statement by the Board of General Officers materially support the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners as to the want of organisation in the Quartermaster-General's, Commissariat, and Transport services; that it appears to this House that, from the report of the Board, this inefficiency must be attributed to the imperfect arrangements or conduct of those departments."

Sir J. FERGUSSON seconded the amendment.

Mr. BLACK supported it, and strongly censured the Government for their conduct towards Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch.

Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the conduct of the Commissioners was such as to do them great credit, and then made some general remarks upon the subsequent state of the army similar in their character to those which had been so frequently put forward.

General PEEL, as a member of the Board of General Officers, expressed his conviction that the calamities which occurred to the army in the Crimea were beyond the power of any individuals in the Crimea to prevent; and that Lord Raglan, Admiral Boxer, and Capt. Christie all fell victims to the senseless clamour raised by anonymous newspaper correspondents. The principal cause of the calamities was the sending out of a small army to carry on a great war, for which he held the Government to be partially responsible; and then there was, from the position of the army, the difficulty of procuring forage. There was also another cause, arising from the action of the combined army under two distinct Commanders. It was, however, evident that improvements were required in the Commissariat Department, which he hoped to see carried out. In conclusion, he vindicated the Board of General Officers against the censure which had been thrown upon their inquiry; asserting that they had acted solely with a desire to discharge their duties properly (Hear, hear).

Mr. S. HERBERT expressed his regret that such a painful subject should be reopened, and his fear that the Home Government were partly to blame for what had happened. With regard to Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch, that House ought to express some opinion on their services, and he recommended that the present amendment should be withdrawn, and an Address to the Crown moved in its place, requesting her Majesty to mark those services with some signal mark of her approbation.

Sir J. PAKINGTON supported the views expressed by Mr. S. Herbert, and said no two functionaries ever discharged a delicate duty with more honour and ability than Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch.

Mr. EWART expressed his deep regret at the conduct of the Government towards Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch.

Mr. PALK then withdrew his amendment, and substituted a motion for an Address to the Crown recommended by Mr. S. Herbert.

Lord PALMERSTON, not wishing to stand between the House and the accomplishment of its generous wishes, accepted the motion, which was carried amid loud cheers.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sir J. FERGUSSON called attention to the position of non-commissioned officers in the army who had received commissions for their services during the late war, contending that the pay which they received was quite inadequate for their support.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.—The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates.—Mr. F. PEEL said that the number of men whom it was intended to ask the House to sanction during the three months for which the vote was to be taken was 126,758 against 246,716 last year, being a reduction of 120,000 men. He moved that that amount should be granted. The vote was ultimately agreed to, as were also the other votes on account; after which the House resumed.

THE SPEAKER.—Lord PALMERSTON laid upon the table her Majesty's most gracious answer to the Address of the House, praying that some mark of distinction might be conferred on the Speaker. Her Majesty acceded to the prayer of the House, and expressed a desire that the House would enable her to confer that mark of favour in accordance with the usual precedent in such cases. The noble Lord gave notice that he would on to-morrow (Friday) move that her Majesty's Message be taken into consideration.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.—This bill was read a third time and passed.

RECOVERY OF THE "TYNE" WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMER.—The Tyne steamer, from the Brazils, which went ashore off St. Alban's Head on the 13th January, was got off on Thursday morning, and proceeded at 7.30 a. m. for Southampton.

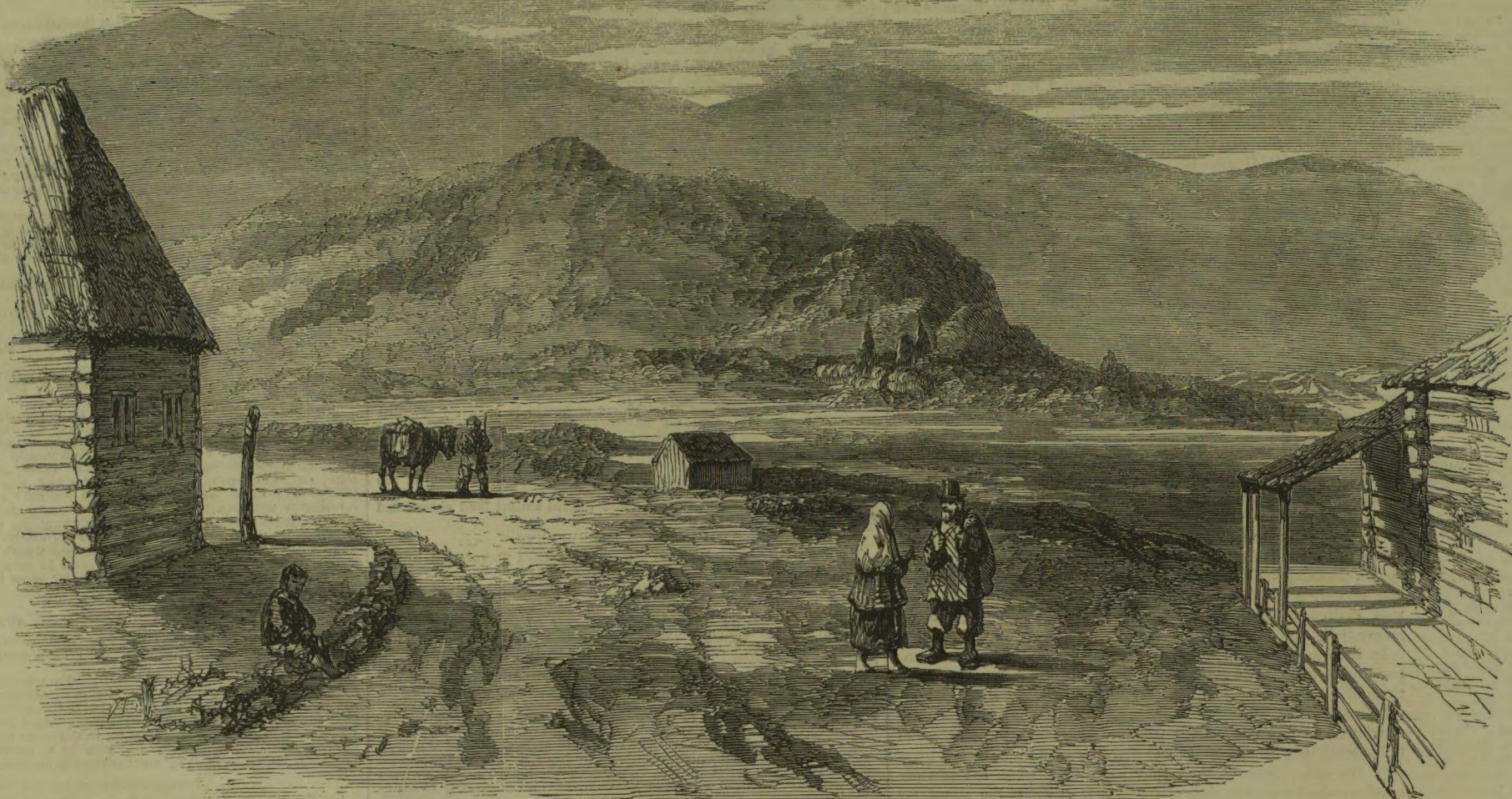
A New York paper says the report of the Joint Committee of the General Assembly of Ohio upon Public Institutions and Buildings announces a total of detected overcharges and stealings from the State amounting to 279,383 dollars.

The Radical party have lately lost ground in the Pays de Vaud, as in the canton of Geneva. In the first-named canton seventeen vacancies in the grand council have all been filled by Conservative candidates.

The famous chestnut-tree of the Tuileries Gardens, called the "Vingt Mars," has this year advanced its usual period of bursting into leaf, as its first appearance of green has already become visible. This is the first time since 1811, the year of the comet, such a precocity of vegetation has been witnessed.



## SKETCHES IN ASIATIC RUSSIA.



VILLAGE ON THE SIBERIAN SIDE OF THE URAL MOUNTAINS.

WE are indebted for the accompanying Sketches to the pencil of Mr. William Spottiswoode, who has recently returned from a tour in this comparatively little known country. However, in this strange region, our tourist informs us, he found the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in circulation at Ekaterinburg, beyond the Ural mountains; and at Astrakan, on the Caspian.

Kuvashene is the first station on the road from Zlatoust to Ufa, the residence of the Civil Governor of Orenburg. It is situated among the highest peaks of the Southern Urals, and half way between the principal manufactories and some of the most productive iron mines in the district. Zula, between Moscow and Odessa; Ekaterinburg, at the point where the great Siberian road reaches the eastern foot of the

Urals and Zlatoust, are the three great centres whence the small-arms, muskets, rifles, swords, bayonets, &c., for the entire Russian army are issued. The sketch is taken from the posthouse, looking back in the direction of Zlatoust. The lower parts of the mountains are clad with birch and pine, while the highest are bare and rocky. The road is deep with mud, and the wooden gangway in front of the loghouses is often the only practicable path for persons on foot. At the posthouse all accommodation considered necessary for the Russian traveller is furnished: two wooden benches for beds, two chairs, one table, one samovar (or urn) for hot water, two tumblers, and one spoon; and, last but not least, horses for taking him on his way.

Between Astrakan and the Caspian, as well as along the western

shores of the Caspian itself, are a considerable number of stations for sturgeon fishery. From this fish, as is well known, caviare and isinglass are made. The church spires show that the village is inhabited by Russians, although a few of the outlying huts may belong to the mixed race, improperly called Tatar at Astrakan. The stakes form the barrier of the station. In the mid channel is one of the large barges that ply up the river sometimes as far as Nijni, now waiting for a cargo of salt fish and caviare. Under the near bank are some of the Kalmuck canoes used for taking up the lines and capturing the fish.

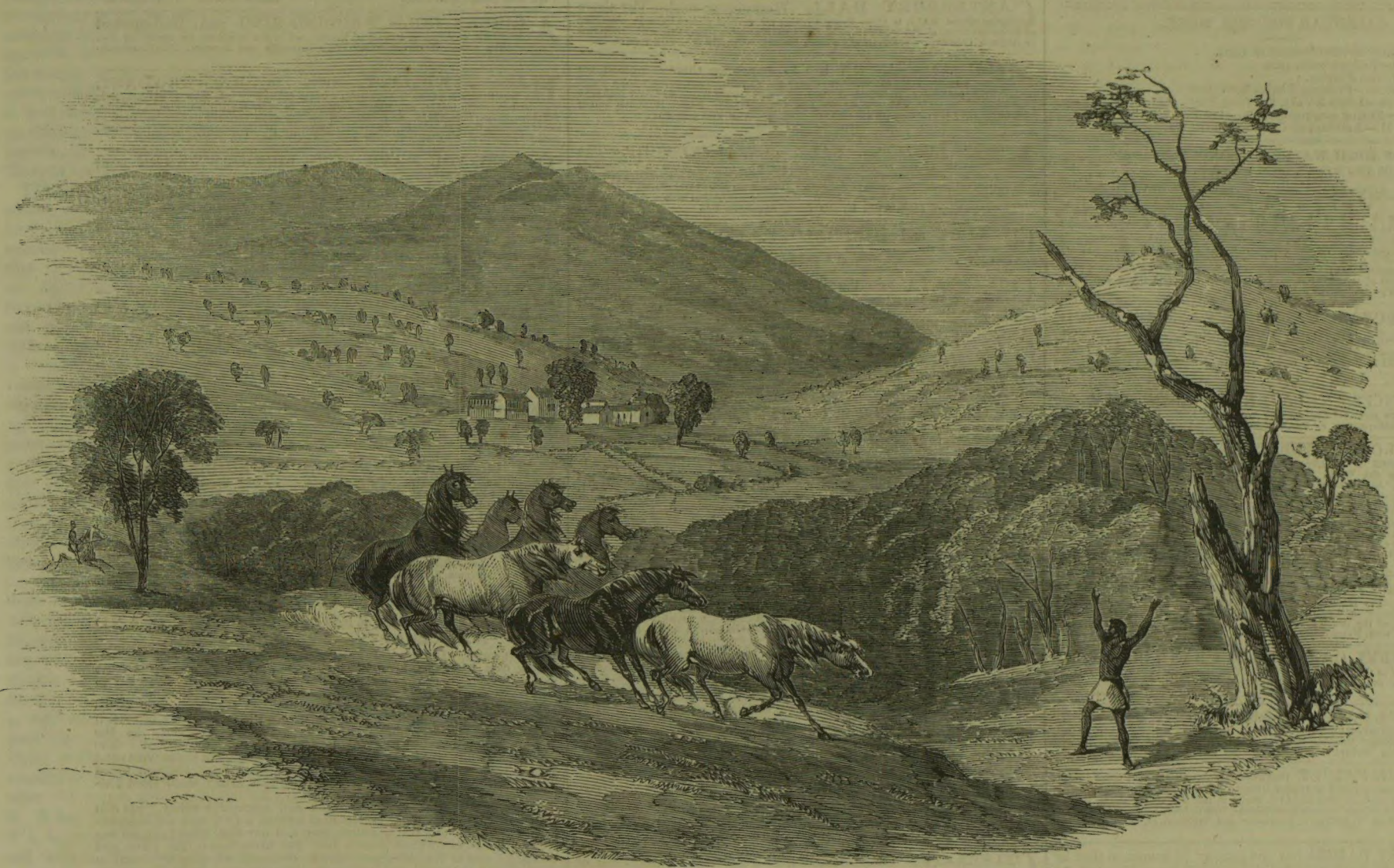
We have much pleasure in adding that Mr. Spottiswoode has printed the results of his tour in a handsome octavo volume, which will be published in a few days.



FISHING STATION BELOW ASTRAKAN.



SKETCHES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



CULHAM, IN THE UPPER VALLEY OF THE SWAN.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 178.)

So little is known of this colony that we resume Captain Henderson's Illustrations in the full assurance of their interest, more especially at the present moment, in connection with the new Government scheme of transportation.

Western Australia has thriven greatly since the introduction of convicts; and, under the peculiar system which has been there pursued, it has proved beneficial to the convicts, and welcome to the colonists. Life and property are as safe there as in any part of her Majesty's dominions, and, but for the increasing prosperity on all sides, there are no signs of a penal settlement. With the experience that has been gained there can be little doubt that, with care and watchfulness, this great experiment may be carried out with increasing benefit to the colony.

The revenue has increased from £9596 in 1849 to £34,451 in 1855, and its population has more than doubled. The colony has large resources in extensive tracts of arable land, abundance of excellent timber (about to be introduced into her Majesty's dockyards), and a soil admirably adapted to the growth of all kinds of vegetables, the vine, and the olive. It has large promise of mineral resources; although at present lead and copper only are worked. Possessing an excellent climate, it is well adapted for a horse-breeding colony; indeed many horses bred there have been sent to India, where they are much approved.

Western Australia has already received in five years as many convicts as New South Wales did in thirteen years, and at about one-

third the cost; and there has grown up there—unknown and unnoticed, because not wanted—an excellent system of convict discipline and transportation, which is none the less valuable in the hour of need; for there thousands may in a new world regain that position which, once forfeited in England, is scarcely to be recovered.

The upper valleys of the Swan and its tributaries are studded with thriving farms and settlements. The Sketch of Culham, the property of S. P. Phillips, Esq., shows the residence of that enterprising gentleman in the valley of the Toodyay, and the park-like grounds studded with the raspberry jam trees which surround it. The group of horses in the foreground are being driven in from "the Bush" in readiness for a kangaroo hunt, the start for which is in the next Sketch. This exhilarating sport commences before sunrise, and the sense of freedom and enjoyment which one experiences, mounted on a good horse, in the early freshness of an Australian morning, on the boundless plains gemmed with the richest flowers, must be felt to be appreciated. The kangaroos, tall as grenadiers, with heads like rabbits, and tails like bedposts, afford an unlimited quantity of hard galloping; and as they are not bad to eat and are destructive to the farmers' crops their rapid extinction is inevitable.

On the Leschenault Estuary is the site of the city of Australind, where the Western Australian Company located their first settlers, who, unfortunately from a combination of causes, have never reaped the advantages they were led to expect, and to which their energy and talents so well entitled them. They have shared, of course, in the increasing prosperity of the colony, and their worthy Chief Commissioner, M. Clifton, Esq., still flourishes at Australind, surrounded like a patriarch by his enterprising family; and the recollection of his

hospitable home and a solid wall of grapes on the right hand and on the left, which stretches for nearly three-quarters of a mile down his model garden, is a most "refreshing memory."

The character of the northern districts is essentially different, and bespeaks, even to a casual observer, their mineral character. There are some excellent cattle-stations and abundance of good land, which capital and a market will convert into waving cornfields.

The copper mine, which is now in the English market, is about forty miles northward, and the Geraldine Lead Mine fifty miles further, being the most northern point to which the operations of the colonists have yet been extended. The lead from the Geraldine Mine is exported in considerable quantities to Singapore, and realises an excellent profit. It is shipped at Port Gregory, a curious little harbour, formed by a long coral reef like an artificial breakwater; about seven miles from which is the establishment of Captain Sanford, who is nearly the most advanced pioneer, and who has devoted to his pursuits as an Australian settler an energy that ought to command success. A colony already so far advanced, and which contains within itself so many elements of prosperity, and to which transportation has been so successfully applied, is a friend in need.

Captain Henderson, in his evidence before the Transportation Committee of the House of Lords, states:—"There is no doubt that there is a vast amount of excellent corn land in the colony. I believe it will grow enough to supply all the Australian colonies with corn." Upon this it has been remarked:—

It is just the colony which, of all others, requires the sort of labour which convicts can afford—it is an agricultural rather than a pastoral country, and a considerable amount of capital and large expenditure of labour are re-



KANGAROO HUNT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



quired in order fairly to develop its resources. The colony, too, possesses a fine climate, "the most lovely climate, I suppose, in the world," according to the evidence of the Comptroller-General; and in this respect it differs vastly from those pestilential swamps and fever-producing districts at Cayenne to which the French Government deports its offenders.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 15.—3rd Sunday in Lent.  
MONDAY, 16.—Boileau born, 1635.  
TUESDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Princess Louisa born, 1848.  
THURSDAY, 19.—Louis XVIII. fled from Paris, 1815.  
FRIDAY, 20.—Spring commences. Newton died, 1727.  
SATURDAY, 21.—Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 45	5 0	5 10	5 25	5 40	5 55	6 10

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEASON 1857.—It is respectfully announced that HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will open on TUESDAY, APRIL 14. Engagements of great interest have been effected both in Opera and Ballet. The Prospectus with full particulars will be issued forthwith.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the New Comedy of DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE; A WICKED WIFE; THE LITTLE TREASURE (Miss Blanche Fane and Mr. Buckstone); and A KISS IN THE DARK. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, A New Drama in four acts, A LIFE'S TRIAL; with A WICKED WIFE (Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, and Miss Reynolds), and SHOCKING EVENTS.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD III.: King Richard III., by Mr. C. Keen; Queen, by Mrs. C. Keen. Preceded by Music Halls Chorus.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Fourth Week of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the celebrated Irish Boy and Yankee Gal.—MONDAY, and during the Week, Ireland As It Is; "A Night at Notting-hill;" "In and Out of Place;" to conclude with "Barney the Baron."

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, March 16, and following Evenings (first week), Shakespeare's Play of KING HENRY IV., Part I., with Equestrian Illustrations invented by Mr. W. COOKE. Hotspur, Mr. James Holloway. Also, a number of amusing Entertainments. Concluding with a brilliant display of Equestrian Skill and Science by first-rate artists in the SCENES IN THE CIRCLE. Commence at Seven o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.—The celebrated SPANISH DANCERS, from the Haymarket, by permission of J. B. Buckstone, Esq., with the SPANISH MINSTRELS, every Evening. The greatest Tragedian of the day, Mr. PHELPS, of Sadler's Wells, is engaged, and will appear on SATURDAY next, March 21st.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—A GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT, in aid of the Funds of the EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY Evening, the 14th inst. See Placards, and Advertisements in the Daily Journals. JOHN LILWALL, Hon. Secretary.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL will be performed on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 18th, under the Direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Palmer, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. H. Barnby. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 6d.; Stalls, 6s. Commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

THE BROUSIL FAMILY respectfully announce that they will give a Series of FOUR SOIREE'S MUSICALES, at their own residence, 22, Nottingham-place, New-road, on THURSDAYS, March 18 and 25; April 2 and 9; to commence at Half-past Eight o'clock. Subscription Tickets, One Guinea; Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, at Robert W. Ollivier's, Musiceller and Publisher, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

HERR ERNST PAUER has the honour to announce that he will give THREE SOIREE'S MUSICALES, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, on WEDNESDAYS, March 25, April 2, and May 13. To commence at half-past eight o'clock. Subscription tickets for the series, one guinea; single tickets, half-a-guinea each; which may be had at the principal Music Warehouses; and of Herr Ernst Pauer, at his new residence, 3, Cranley-place, Old-square.

MUSICAL UNION SOIREE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 17th. Compositions by Molique, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Piat, Chopin, &c.; played by Molique, Piat, Blagrove, Dally, &c. Given singly by the Vocal Union. For reserved places and admission apply by letter to the Directors, at the usual places.—J. ELLA.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO OF ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

MISS P. HORTON.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS.—GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Saturday Morning at Three. Last week of great entertainment. Admission, 2s. and 1s.; Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery; and at Cranmer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at the MUSIC HALL, LEEDS, Monday, March 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th.

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON have the honour to announce their new and successful entertainment, ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS, at the REGENT GALLERY QUADRANT, every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Eight o'clock. Saturday Morning Performance at Three o'clock.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s., which may be secured at the Gallery; or at Cadby's Piano-forte and Music Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR will be exhibited at STAMFORD the week commencing Monday, March 23rd; and the following week at Grantham. After which it will take its departure for Cambridge.

GENERAL TOM THUMB (the original), who appeared three times before Her Majesty in 1844, PERFORMS THREE TIMES DAILY, at PRINCE OF WALES BAZAAR, 209, Regent-street: from Half-past Twelve to Two, Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. New Songs, Dances, Costumes, Imitations, &c.—Admission, 1s., regardless of age; stalls, 2s.; children, 1s.

BALL, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Miss JAMES, of the Royal Opera, has the honour to announce that her Annual FULL-DRESS BALL will take place at the above Rooms on TUESDAY, MARCH 24th. Admiss. 5s. Band will attend. The Ball under the direction of Mr. J. Bland. Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d.; including refreshments. Tickets to be obtained at Jullien's, Regent-street; Sams', St. James's-street; Duff and Hodgson's, Oxford-street; at the above Rooms; and at Miss James's Academy, 54, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn.

FREEMASONS' TAVERN.—The BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of ST. PATRICK will hold its ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL at the above Tavern on THURSDAY the 17th inst. (St. Patrick's day). The Most Noble the Marquis of LONDONDERRY in the Chair. Dinner on Table at Six o'clock.

FREEMASONS' TAVERN.—The HIGHLAND SOCIETY of LONDON will celebrate the ANNIVERSARY of the BATTLE of ALEXANDRIA at the above Tavern on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. Dinner on Table at a Quarter past Seven o'clock.

FREEMASONS' TAVERN.—THE ANNUAL UNITED MASONIC BALL will take place at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, under distinguished patronage, on MONDAY, the 30th MARCH instant. A Lady's Ticket, Twelve Shillings and Sixpence; a Gentleman's Ticket, Fifteen Shillings. To include Refreshments all the Evening and a Champagne Supper. Tickets (the number of which is limited) may be obtained at the Freemasons' Tavern up to the 24th inst.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.—The above Gallery, 346, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution). The above Society's 7th Annual Exhibition of the Works of Modern Painters is now open, from Nine till dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue free. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on THURSDAY next, the 19th inst., at Two o'clock precisely. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., President of the Society, in the chair. RICHARD LEWIS, Secretary.

THE AQUARIUM.—Living MARINE and FRESH-WATER ANIMALS and PLANTS, sea-water tanks, glasses, and every other requisite on sale. An illustrated priced and descriptive list on application. The Tanks by Sanders and Woolcott, at their prices.—47, ALFORD LLOYD, 19 and 20, Portland-road, Regent's-park, London, W.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE of the Right Hon. the EARL and COUNTESS of ESSEX, a RAGGED-SCHOOL BAZAAR will be held in the Surrey Chapel School-room, adjoining Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 24th, 26th, and 27th March, 1857, for the erection of additional rooms at Junior-street, Lambeth, the first ragged school opened in London. Admission One Shilling; Children Sixpence. Doors open at Twelve o'clock.

GOODRICH'S SISAL CIGARS! at his Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigar Store, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 5d. Post-free, six stamps extra. Pound Boxes, containing 140, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

KENT'S PATENT WEATHERPROOF GLAZING.—Vineries of large dimensions fixed complete, at 1s. 4d. per foot sup. Illustrated Prices on receipt of four stamps.—Horticultural Building Works, Chichester.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The above Magnificent HALL is Open Every Evening for Musical Entertainments, consisting of Selections from all the popular Operas, Choruses, Madrigals, Glee, &c., supported by Artists of Celebrity.—Commence at 7 o'clock precisely.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve.

MESSRS. DICKINSON beg to announce their intention, on the 17th MARCH, to THROW OPEN for PUBLIC EXHIBITION their large GALLERIES, containing the important PORTRAITS and other WORKS of ART that have been executed by them, and now for the first time collected; Messrs. Dickinson having been favoured by the owners with the loan of these Works for that purpose. 114, New Bond-street.

MUSIC BUSINESS, SALE or PARTNERSHIP.—The Proprietor of one of the largest and oldest established Music and Piano-forte concerns out of London is desirous of retiring from business. With this view he is prepared to treat with parties inclined either to Purchase, or to take the entire management as an equal Partner, with a capital of not less than £5000. Principals only treated with. Apply to Mr. THOMAS GERVAS ROBINSON, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had from Two Guineas to One Hundred; also single specimens, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, and DERBY-SHIRE SPAR ORNAMENTS. Manufactured and Imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand London.

STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES at SPENCER, BROWNING, and CO.'s.—Hand Stereoscopes, 6d. each; Views, from 6d. per dozen.—Great Novelty. Swiss and other Views mounted as Transparencies, and exhibiting the effects of Sunrise, Moonlight, &c.; price 1s. 6d. each, only at Spencer, Browning, and Co.'s, 111, Minorie, E. The trade supplied.

PHOTOGRAPHS for HIRE.—A Case, containing From Fifty to Seventy First-Class PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES, lent on Hire, at charge of 7s. 6d. for an Evening, by W. and F. G. CASH, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPES, packed in mahogany case, with three Powers. Condenser, Pincocks, and two Slides, will show the Animalculæ in water. Price 13s. 6d. Address JOSEPH AMADIO, 7, Throgmorton-street. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

IMPORTED FLOWER-SEEDS.—Splendid French Peony Bouquet, Bouquet Pyramid, and German Quilled and Striped Asters, in packets containing twelve varieties, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. Superb new large-flowering and dwarf German double Ten-week Stocks; and German, Brompton, Intermediate, and Emperor Double Stocks, in packets at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. German Double Wallflower and German Zinnia, in packets, at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. Collections of Showy and Hardy Flower-seeds, at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. Sent free by post on receipt of postage-stamps. A descriptive priced Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with valuable treatises, intended to assist amateurs in selecting their seeds and cultivating their gardens. May be had on application, or free by post.—BUTLER and McCULLOCH, Seedsmen (established upwards of 100 years), opposite Southampton-street, Covent-garden Market, London.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—Flower Seeds for present sowing: 100 papers for 5s.; 50 for 3s.; 30 for 2s. 6d.; or 12 for 1s. 2d. The selections include some of the best varieties of German Stocks, Larkspurs, Asters, Antirrhinums, Nemophilas, Impatiens, Tropæolums, Zinnias, Salpiglossis, &c., &c. Also a few papers of Double Sweet William, at 6d.; Double Wallflower, at 1s.; and extra fine Camellia-bloom Balsam, at 1s. All post-free.—Address, JOSEPH GOLDING, Seedsmen, Hastings.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS for EARLY SOWING post-free at the annexed prices.—100 fine hardy Annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 30 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 15 ditto, 1s. 2d. Descriptive Catalogues, with sample packet, for 2d.—From WILLIAM KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

ICES COMMENCED for the SEASON.—J. TUPP, Confectioner, No. 27, Oxford-street (near Rathbone-place, and the Soho Bazaar). A SPACIOUS and CONVENIENT REFRESHMENT ROOM. Soups, Sandwiches, Patties, Coffee, Tea, &c., always ready. 27, Oxford-street.

CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH.—One Dozen of this delicious beverage in quart hook bottles (six to the gallon) will be forwarded carriage-free to London, hamper and bottles included, on receipt of Post-office order for 25s., payable to THOMAS PAULI DE LSAUX, Wine-merchant, Canterbury.

WINES EXTRAORDINARY.—Port, Sherry, Marsala, Madeira, all 20s. per dozen, produce of Spain and Portugal Wines at the Cape of Good Hope. Two Samples for Twelve Stamps. Brandy, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.—W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 372, Oxford-street (Entrance in Berwick-street), W.

UNADULTERATED WINES.—FELTOE, SONS, and CO., Importers, 26, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London (established 1815), adhere to their undeviating principle of supplying Wines free from acidity. The Natty Sherry, 30s. cash. Carriage-paid.

PALMERSTON SAUCE.—This extraordinary piquant and delicious condiment is acknowledged by epicures to possess a peculiar zest, entirely unknown in any other preparation now in use for Fish, Fowl, &c., &c. Sole proprietor, W. O. CAMERON, 9, Camomile-street, City. Sold retail throughout Europe by all respectable oilmen, grocers, &c.

LAWN-MOWING MACHINES, Scythes (Boyd's Patent Vulcan and Self-Adjusting), Garden Engines, Garden Rollers, Pruning Knives, and every description of Horticultural and Garden Implements. Priced List, with Engravings, free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (Opening to the Monument), London-bridge, E. C. Established A.D. 1700.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extra charges. Twelve to twenty, exclusive of board. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

CHARLES PACKER (late Antoni Forrer), Artist in Hair to the QUEEN, by Appointment. Hair Jewellery Department, 136, Regent-street. Foreign and Fancy ditto, 78, Regent-street. Jet and Mourning ditto, 78, Regent-street.

ANTONI FORRER, ARTIST in HAIR and JEWELLERY to the QUEEN by Appointment. 24, Baker-street, Portman-square (opposite the Bazaar). N.B. Antoni Forrer has no connection whatever with his late establishment at 136, Regent-street.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Purchasers will find the Largest Stock on Sale at the BAKER-STREET BAZAAR, London, the Manufacturers exhibiting free their various Implements, as at the Cattle Show; affording a selection from Farm, Garden, and Dairy, from Messrs. Garrett, Howard, Hornsby, Ransomes and Sims, Ransomes and Chandler, Samuelson, Smith and Ashby, Williams, Barrett, Exall and Andrews, Crosskill, Coleman, Cambridge, &c., and all the other principal makers, delivered and charged the same as if ordered from the works.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians 59, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.—Portability, combined with great power in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Walcott-pocket PERISPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-bouses. 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-bouses. The Country scenery and Ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers of vision, which no pills or any other medicine can be compared. All persons, or any number in a family, can use it, and convince themselves by seeing and feeling the wonderful phenomena it produces; how infallible and instantaneous are its effects upon the body. No invalid should be without it. Thousands of cures show how remarkable, yet truly natural and efficacious, it is in rheumatism, neuralgia (as head and tooth aches), liver complaint, indigestion, asthma, lumbago, gout, sciatica, deafness, colds, spasms, epilepsy, paralysis, and all nervous affections. Chains, 4s. 6d. and upwards. Palmermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess' Theatre. Agents: Weiss and Son, 62, Strand; Savory and Moore; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; New, 282, Regent-street; Williams, 54, Piccadilly; Wood, 117, Cheap-side; Bayley, 26, Leadenhall-street; Balmer, near the Angel, Islington; Marshall, 16, Titchborne-street, Regent Quadrant; and Freeman and Wright, High-street, Kensington.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that, instead of vision becoming strained, heated, weakened, and in numerous cases seriously injured, it is preserved and strengthened; and very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with those lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Artists, 59, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICAL ELECTRIC CHAIN (approved by the Académie de Médecine, Paris, and rewarded by the Great Exhibition), a discovery of extraordinary curative properties to which no pills or any other medicine can be compared. All persons, or any number in a family, can use it, and convince themselves by seeing and feeling the wonderful phenomena it produces; how infallible and instantaneous are its effects upon the body. No invalid should be without it. Thousands of cures show how remarkable, yet truly natural and efficacious, it is in rheumatism, neuralgia (as head and tooth aches), liver complaint, indigestion, asthma, lumbago, gout, sciatica, deafness, colds, spasms, epilepsy, paralysis, and all nervous affections. Chains, 4s. 6d. and upwards. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess' Theatre. Agents: Weiss and Son, 62, Strand; Savory and Moore; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; New, 282, Regent-street; Williams, 54, Piccadilly; Wood, 117, Cheap-side; Bayley, 26, Leadenhall-street; Balmer, near the Angel, Islington; Marshall, 16, Titchborne-street, Regent Quadrant; and Freeman and Wright, High-street, Kensington.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES 31st inst. Prizeholders select from the public exhibitions. Every Subscriber of One Guinea will have, besides the chance of a Prize, Two Prints. "The Cleanness of Cour de Lion," by H. C. Shenton, from the historical picture by John Cross, which gained the Government premium of £300, and "The Piper," by E. Goodall, after F. Goodall, A.R.A. GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary  
LEWIS POCOCK, } Secretaries.

444, West Strand, March 1857.

A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING-RING and Hall-marked KEEPER, sent in a morocco box, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 21s., or a Post-office order.—GEORGE DEWDNEY, Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, London

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—DEWDNEY, begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen resident in town or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts, in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c.; and forwards the same carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

BEFORE YOU HAVE YOUR LIKENESS TAKEN send for DEWDNEY'S PATTERNS of BROOCHES, Lockets, Bracelets &c., which are sent free on receipt of two postage-stamps. Registered Revolving Brooches in Solid Gold, to show either likeness or hair at pleasure of wearer, from 45s. each. A Gold Plated Brooch or Locket sent free to any part of the kingdom for 10s. 6d.—Dewdney, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, City, London.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, 191, Strand, manufacturer of superior FISHING RODS and TACKLE, at moderate prices. Catalogue gratis.

DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAMBULATORS?—See T. TROTMAN'S new PATENT SAFETY FOLDING PERAMBULATOR, folded in an instant.—Patent Carriage Works, High-street, (Gate), Camden-town, London, N.W.

BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of DEANE'S Drilled-eyed NEEDLES, post-free, for 1s. Any lady enclosing twelve postage-stamps to DEANE, DRAY, and CO., may have this neat and valuable appendage to her work-table forwarded free by return of post.—Deane, Dray, and Co., Opening to the Monument, London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet":—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM," 196, Oxford-street. Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasional feeding, they are quite unrivalled. 7s. 6d. each.

LADIES NURSING.—NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS, for taking away all pain in nursing, preventing, and immediately curing, cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 4s. 6d.; by post, 5d. extra.

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARKING LINEN.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of marking all kinds of linen, silk, or books, is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. Any person can use them. Initial plate, 1s., name plate, 2s.; set of movable numbers, 2s.; sent post-free by stamps. Movable alphabets, and stamps with shifting dates.—T. CULLETON, Patentee, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen, 2, Lang-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane), W.C.—No travellers employed.

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEMEN AND ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,—The present Parliament being on the eve of a dissolution, you will almost immediately have to exercise the great trust and responsibility of electing your representatives. I therefore beg to offer myself for your suffrages, and to solicit your renewed confidence.

The immediate cause of the Dissolution has been the combination of the Conservative and Peelite parties, together with the alliance of several disappointed members, attached to no party, who very early in the Session found a factious excuse for attacking the Government. The Chinese difficulty was eagerly caught at as the weapon to strike with; and you, in common with the other electors of the country, are now called upon to declare your sentiments respecting this attack upon Lord Palmerston and the Liberal party.

I am no advocate for a "turbulent and aggressive policy," yet it is absolutely necessary to our existence as a great, a free, and an independent nation, that our fellow-countrymen and our flag, when they are unjustly attacked or insulted, should have the protection of the naval and military forces of the country. Our commerce and our ships are found in every port in the world, and, unless we distinctly proclaim to the nations of the earth that no insult or injury will be permitted, there will be no safety for our trade, and we must renounce the proud title of mistress of the seas.

I consider it both factious and unjust to condemn the Government upon an isolated portion of its policy, having reference to a remote nation, of whose temper and disposition towards us, people in England are not so well able to form a correct judgment as those upon the spot. The policy of the Government should, in my opinion, be viewed as a whole. Believing it, in this respect, to be one which has given the country peace at home and which has maintained the national honour and dignity abroad, as well as cemented our best alliances with Continental nations, I have on all important questions given it my independent support.

The domestic politics of the country have suffered by the political feuds of the different parties, and many necessary reforms have been thereby delayed. In the next Parliament I hope to be enabled to assist in carrying out measures for the benefit of the great body of the people. A careful expenditure consistent with the safety and honour of the country will, I trust, be followed by reduced taxation.

As to your local affairs, I need not tell you that your interests are my interests, your prosperity my prosperity, and your honour my honour. To serve you is my highest ambition. I have never deserted you; and I feel quite sure you will again give me your confidence—a confidence which I hope will be written in the poll-book as almost unanimous. Should I receive for the second time the high honour of your suffrages I shall go back to Parliament with increased influence; and this influence and this proud position I beg to assure you shall always be exercised, to the best of my judgment and ability, for the good of my native town and of the empire at large.

I shall be with you as soon as Parliamentary business will permit; in the mean time, I feel assured that my friends will not lose any opportunity of strengthening the hands of the Liberal party and the cause of good government all over the world.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully, HERBERT INGRAM.

House of Commons, March 10, 1857.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1857.

THE expiring Parliament has done one graceful act. The chiefs of parties, represented for the occasion by Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, and Sir John Pakington, met upon neutral territory, out of the heat and dust of their still undecided strife, forgot for a while their differences and animosities, and agreed in the expression of their cordial respect towards the Speaker. This distinguished gentleman, who for nearly eighteen years has presided over the deliberations of the House, having announced his intention of retiring from the Chair at the end of the present Parliament, it became a pleasant duty on the part of the Government to propose, and a duty equally pleasant on the part of every party and of every individual member to support, a vote of thanks to Mr. Shaw Lefevre, for the courtesy, the dignity, and the impartiality he had displayed during that long period of service, and to recommend to her Majesty the bestowal, we will not say of the reward, but of the Royal favour, with which it has long been customary to mark the public sense of such eminent and useful service. Notwithstanding the violence of its party conflicts, trying both to the judgment and the temper of individuals, the House of Commons seldom forgets that it is an assembly of the first gentlemen in England and of the world. The Speaker, on his part, never forgets that he is the first gentleman in that assembly of gentlemen—that he is the chief commoner of England—and that in having such a title, and acting up to it, he not only receives dignity from, but confers dignity upon, the Legislature. Mr. Shaw Lefevre will carry with him into the comparative quiet of the House of Peers the universal respect both of Parliament and the country; and in a new, though scarcely more elevated, sphere of action will have the opportunity, as he has the inclination, of continuing to be of service to his country. The same sagacity and business knowledge which proved so useful



in the simplification of many of the cumbrous and antiquated forms of procedure, which impeded the passage of what are termed private, but which are in reality public, bills, through the Lower House, will doubtless be employed in reforming the similarly antiquated and troublesome procedures which are still obligatory in the Upper. The voice of the country will unite with that of his late colleagues in the unselfish prayer that he may long live to enjoy the ease and the honours which he has won—and in the selfish wish that he may enjoy health and strength for many years, to be of service to the State, and to make amends for the loss which the Commons of England will feel in being deprived of him, by the learning, the zeal, and the patriotism, which he will bring into the House of Lords.

The nations which have at different times, and with more or less success, imitated the constitutional forms of the British Legislature, have never thoroughly succeeded in the great institution of a Speakership. It is far easier to create a Legislative Assembly than to create a President for it of sufficient natural ability and dignity to maintain order and decorum among the members; to enforce his decisions with suavity and firmness; and to rule them with a justice and a mildness which shall virtually make him the unquestioned dictator and arbiter in every doubt, in every difficulty, and in every accidental outbreak of ill feeling or bad manners. In some countries the members of deliberative assemblies have been known to hurl against each other the most unseemly epithets, unawed by the rebuke of their President. At other times they have been known to give each other the lie direct; to resort to personal violence on the floor of the House; and to care no more for the presence, the remonstrance, or the interference of their chief authority, than if he were an automaton moved by clockwork, or a dummy set up for show, and not for service. Even Speakers and Presidents themselves have been swayed by the violence of personal or political feeling, and have descended from their high position not only to squabble with words but to fight with more tangible weapons against offending representatives of the people. But scenes of this kind have never disgraced the Legislature of Great Britain. The Speaker has never forgotten himself for a moment; and, if at any time a too-excitable member has gone astray in the heat of debate, a word from the Speaker has always been sufficient to restore him to reason and to self-respect. The unqualified obedience which all members acknowledge and yield to the Speaker has never been a burden to the House of Commons, and has tended more than anything in its constitution to maintain its dignity within its own walls, and to foster the respect which the great body of the people entertain for it. It may be laid down as an axiom that, whenever the President of a deliberative assembly is unable invariably to maintain order and decorum, the nation, by its manners or its passions, has not arrived at such a high degree of civilisation or political education as to be fitted for the exercise of constitutional liberty. In this respect, as in many others, Great Britain has set an example to the world. Whatever may have been the faults of the present House of Commons, it must be admitted that it has not lessened the force of that example, either in its collective capacity or in that of its distinguished Speaker.

The addresses to electors of candidates who aspire to the honours of a seat in Parliament are not in general of such a character as to warrant the criticism of the public press. Parliamentary literature of this kind must pass for what it is worth with the particular constituencies to whose sympathies it is directed; but when a man of the mark of Lord John Russell addresses a constituency like that of the city of London, or such an important person as Lord Palmerston speaks to the world through the intermediation of the electors of Tiverton, the occasion becomes one of national interest, and calls for the notice and criticism of those who write contemporary history. The address which Lord John Russell has just issued to the electors of London is a temperate, an able, and in every respect a remarkable document. Its effect may be to make the electors reconsider his Lordship's high character and eminent services, and to place him once more in that position with regard to the metropolitan city which his public conduct since he proceeded as Minister to Vienna, in the year 1855, has done much to endanger. That Lord John Russell will be returned to the new Parliament no one can doubt. That the country should be deprived of his presence in that Assembly would be a misfortune, not to Lord John himself, but to the nation; and if London should reject him there are many smaller constituencies who would think themselves honoured in being represented by a man with a name so historical, of a talent so unmistakable, and of public usefulness so long and so zealously proved. If the electors of London think proper to withdraw their confidence from his Lordship, it is for them to do so, and leave him to seek other avenues to Parliament. Upon this point we shall not presume to offer an opinion, much less advice. The electors themselves best know whether they have confidence in him; and if not, on what grounds that confidence has been forfeited by a statesman whom they have so often trusted. But to the address which he has issued, whether or not it serve the purpose of his re-election, it is impossible to deny the praise of manly straightforwardness, and of statesmanlike comprehensiveness of principle. We do not agree with his Lordship in the view he has taken of the events of Canton; we do not approve of the vote which he gave in favour of Mr. Cobden's motion; and, going further back, we do not think that he showed himself a wise Ambassador in Vienna, or that he has given in his address an explanation of his policy on that occasion which elevates his diplomatic character; but, with all these drawbacks, we are glad to record our humble admiration of his lifelong services to the Liberal cause, and of his honest efforts in favour of all movements and of all measures which have had for their object the elevation of the physical, social, and moral condition of the people, and the overthrow of the remnants of bigotry, superstition, and intolerance which yet linger amongst us. Few persons who take an interest in public affairs can have forgotten the memorable address of his Lordship to the same constituency twelve years ago, when, by declaring himself in favour of the total repeal of the Corn-laws, he compelled the late Sir Robert Peel to do likewise; and thus procured for the country—at a much earlier period than might otherwise have been the

case—a boon which has proved of incalculable advantage. Some such result, or we are much mistaken, will follow the address which he has just issued; and the result will not be greatly influenced by his return for London or impeded by his rejection. After such a declaration as the following, from such a man as Lord John Russell, it is impossible for Lord Palmerston to be otherwise than a reformer:—

I am perfectly aware that the terms peace, economy, and reform have for the moment lost their charm to the ears of the present generation. But I must yet declare that, if again elected your representative, you must not expect from me an abjuration of my old creed. In office and out of office I have pursued the objects which those three words are intended to designate. The present Government, although they may be followed by new adherents, enemies of civil and religious liberty, cannot found their power permanently on any other basis than that of the good old principles and the good old cause. Whatever may be your determination, it is my purpose to adhere to them for the remainder of my life.

Whether the Premier needs such a stimulus it is not for the public journalist to determine. We can but express our satisfaction that the challenge has been thrown down, and our conviction that it must be taken up by any man who aspires to be Prime Minister and hold his place with the concurrence and support of Parliament.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

### THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES.

LONDON.—A general meeting of the Liberal Registration Association of the city of London was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, in reference to the representation of the City in the next Parliament. Mr. Gregson took the chair. The four candidates nominated were—Baron Rothschild, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Raikes Currie, and Sir James Duke. Alderman Salomons proposed a resolution expressing regret that the connection so long existing between Lord John Russell and the city of London should be separated. The resolution was, however, by desire of a portion of the meeting, withdrawn, until a more fitting opportunity. The meeting was adjourned till next Wednesday. Lord John Russell has issued an address to his constituents, in which he repudiates the charge of "combination and conspiracy" as the "falsehood of a day." The error of Government, he says, was in not dispatching a person of superior authority to Hong-Kong, "with instructions to defend the lives and properties of British subjects, and to restore, as soon as possible, a state of peace." This is now intended, as he goes on to say. "But one is at a loss to perceive why a course advisable on the 10th of March should not have been taken on the 10th of January. Or, if Sir John Bowring was worthy of entire approval in January, why he should be virtually superseded now, when his policy and his conduct remain the same." In reference to this he says:—"I am perfectly aware that the terms peace, economy, and retrenchment have lost their charm to the ears of the present generation. But I must yet declare that, if again elected your representative, you must not expect from me an abjuration of my old creed. In office and out of office I have pursued the objects which those three words are intended to designate. The present Government, although they may be followed by new adherents, enemies of civil and religious liberty, cannot found their power permanently on any other basis than that of the good old principles and the good old cause. Whatever may be your determination, it is my purpose to adhere to them for the remainder of my life."

WESTMINSTER.—Sir De Lacy Evans has issued his address to this constituency. He remarks:—"Gentlemen, I don't pretend to say to what it may be attributable, but never have I seen the principles of Parliamentary Reform so completely ignored as by the present House of Commons. The less regret, then, should we feel on the opportunity now offered for a declaration of opinion throughout the country of electors and non-electors. I came into Parliament, even before I had the honour of being known to you, as a warm advocate of reform. Westminster, long before that period, was the historical head-quarters of this great cause. I have been faithful to it. I will never deviate from it. Whatever party may be disposed to promote it will have my adhesion, and I am equally confident, will have your anxious and powerful support."

FINSBURY.—It is expected that Mr. Thomas Duncombe will be returned as usual. Alderman Challis will retire. There are two other candidates in the field.—Mr. Cox, a barrister, and Major Reed.

LAMBETH.—Mr. Charles Pearson issued an address to the electors, and it was thought that Mr. Williams's recent vote would have endangered an otherwise safe seat. Mr. Pearson has, however, thought proper to withdraw, and it appears from the all but unanimous vote at a numerous meeting of the electors on Wednesday evening that Mr. Williams is perfectly safe.

MARYLEBONE.—There is no chance of a change here. Sir B. Hall has served the borough faithfully for more than twenty years; and, whether in or out of office, he has always been the hardworking representative of his constituents. Lord Ebrington, although he may have differed from some of his constituents, has done so openly, and given his reasons fairly. This straightforward policy has brought him many friends. Mr. Jacob Bell, with a generous feeling highly creditable to him, declines taking any advantage of the absence and ill health of Lord Ebrington to offer himself on this occasion, and thus in any way damage or divide the Liberal interest.

TOWER HAMLETS.—To all appearance Sir William Clay and Mr. Butler will be returned without opposition.

MIDDLESEX.—There will be a sharp contest here. Great dissatisfaction is felt at Lord Robert Grosvenor's recent vote, and it is very probable that he will be opposed. Mr. Bernal Osborne is going to Devonport. The Marquis of Blandford will be the Conservative candidate; and it is said that Mr. George Byng will start.

MANCHESTER.—The opponents of the sitting members having determined on putting in nomination Sir John Potter and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gibson addressed his committee on Tuesday evening in one of the large rooms of the Free-trade Hall, and met with a favourable reception. Mr. Cobden is to be invited to represent Mr. Bright in his absence; and a great meeting is to be held at the Free-trade Hall next Tuesday, at which the honourable gentleman is to be present. Mr. Bright, having been informed that his friends had decided on putting him again in nomination, replied by electric telegraph, in the following terms:—"Rome, Tuesday, March 10.—I accept the decision of the committee. You shall have my letter, with the address.—JOHN BRIGHT."

WEST RIDING.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the West Riding United Reform Registration Association Executive and General Committees was held in the hall of the Stock Exchange, Leeds, for the purpose of selecting a gentleman or gentlemen of Liberal politics most suitable to be put in nomination at the ensuing election. Francis Carbutt, Esq., occupied the chair; and two or more gentlemen attended as deputations from nearly every one of the polling-places in the West Riding. A long and animated discussion took place. Eventually it was resolved to bring forward Lord Goderich and not to oppose Mr. E. Denison, the present member, unless the Conservatives should introduce a second candidate. It is, therefore, probable there will be no contest for the West Riding.

LIVERPOOL.—The addresses of the two Conservative candidates, Messrs. Horsfall and Turner, were posted through the town on Wednesday. They both refer to their past career as indicative of their future policy, if elected. There is no doubt of the return of the former, but as regards the latter it is extremely uncertain, if not unlikely—his putting the town to the expense of a contest having excited much disapprobation amongst his previous supporters. The general feeling is in favour of the present members, Messrs. Horsfall and Ewart.

COVENTRY.—Sir Joseph Paxton has issued an address, in which, while again soliciting the suffrages of the electors, he gives his reasons for voting on Mr. Cobden's motion. "Should Lord Palmerston," he observes, in the course of the address, "manifest a progressive and liberal spirit in his home policy, combined with the same vigour and capacity which distinguished him in the late Continental struggle, he shall have my hearty support."

GREAT YARMOUTH.—On Saturday Mr. W. T. McCullagh and Mr. E. W. Watkin, the Liberal candidates, appeared before a public meeting at the Star Hotel. Mr. J. W. Shelley, one of the magistrates of the town, was called to the chair. Mr. McCullagh declares himself in favour of an extension of the suffrage, and to affording some legislative protection to the poor voter in the exercise of the franchise. Mr. Watkin expresses his intention, if returned, to support an extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, educational and other reform. A resolution in favour of both candidates was passed by the meeting.

PRESTON.—The present Conservative member, Mr. R. T. Parker, has announced his intention not to offer himself. The Liberal member, Sir George Strickland, Bart., has not made any sign. Mr. Grenfell, a Liberal Whig, is in the field for the vacant seat.

LEEDS.—The Liberals have announced the Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Mr. F. Carbutt, one of the Directors of the Midland Railway, and for many years an extensive wool-merchant in the town. He is put forward by those known as the advanced Liberals, and is an opponent of Church and State, and of National Education. The Friends of National Education have brought forward W. E. Forster, Esq., who has already addressed the Liberal electors, and who would have united that party in his favour had he consented to waive his opinions in favour of the education of the people. Should the Conservatives unite with the Radicals, it is probable that the Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Mr. Forster will be returned.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE news of the week, as far as literature and art are concerned, belongs to that class which the writers of the last age not improperly entitled "frivolous news." The forthcoming elections absorb conversation; and authors are asking, not about forthcoming works from the pen of Mr. Disraeli, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Layard, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Warren, or Sir George Lewis, but whether these gentlemen are likely to be returned to Parliament for the particular places they at present represent. The general impression seems to be that Mr. Layard will lose his seat for Aylesbury, but that he will be readily chosen for another English borough. His active mind can never be in want of honourable and useful employment; and, as he seems to have set his heart on politics, he has the best wishes of all who love literature; though, indeed, we would willingly spare his attendance in the House on this condition, that he would give us another book upon any subject during the present year.

Mr. George Scharf, jun., has been appointed secretary to the Stanhope Portrait Gallery of British Celebrities. Though Mr. Scharf is not understood to have made English portraits a particular study, or to be well versed in Granger and Bromley, in Houbraken or in Lodge, yet he brings to his new business a general knowledge of art which the committee will find of essential service in their undertaking. He draws rapidly and well, and can, when required, carry off the position and air of a portrait on his thumb nail. The election of Mr. Scharf is one, therefore, that will give in the long run general satisfaction. While on this subject we may mention incidentally that there is no truth in a rumour that the Stanhope Committee differed loudly and vehemently on the propriety of admitting a portrait of James Boswell into the collection, or that two very celebrated writers (members of the committee) on Boswell's character spoke earnestly for and against the admittance of James Boswell. Surely a portrait of Boswell would not be out of place even if hung by the side of Johnson, and on the same line of sight. "Shall Cromwell have a statue?" is not, therefore, likely to be supplanted in the public prints by "Is Boswell a hero, and a British celebrity?"

A right good man and true on armour and costume, Mr. Planché, is at present in Manchester, classifying, grouping, and cleaning judiciously the far-famed Meyrick collection of ancient armour. Mr. Planché was the friend of Sir Samuel Meyrick, one in whose knowledge of mediæval manners he had just reliance. Mr. Planché has, in addition, a fine taste for chronological arrangement and picturesque grouping; so that the Meyrick collection, the reader may rest assured, will be seen in Manchester in May next as Meyrick himself would have loved to have seen it. The whole of the armour in the Exhibition (rather select than extensive) is, we may add, very properly intrusted to Mr. Planché.

Who is to decorate the Art-Treasures Exhibition Building? Mr. Owen Jones, or Mr. Digby Wyatt, or Mr. Edward Salomons? In whose taste shall we rely, to whose pencil shall we intrust the decoration of the richly-ribbed roof that is to contain the Art-Treasures of England? Artists differ, mere colourists differ, architects of course differ, decorators differ, committeemen differ—rather, we should say, they *did* differ; now their differences are over—so runs the gossip of the day—and the decoration is intrusted (not unwisely, we think) to the far-famed Mr. Crace—the Crace who has done so much that is in exquisite taste for the Duke of Devonshire and the Duchess of Sutherland. Mr. Crace is hard at work, and what he has done already has pleased that fit audience—the few and many. We may add that the decoration is not blue and white (Hyde-park or Sydenham pattern), but something better.

Our readers will not have forgotten our paragraph of last week respecting the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Dublin Society. We will not say that the paragraph did good service, but it has led to good, for the Royal Dublin Society has not imitated the Royal Irish Academy. No, indeed! the Royal Dublin Society has only this week most freely consented to lend all its treasures—and it has many—but has wisely allowed Mr. Kemble (*the* Kemble) to make the selection required. Mr. Kemble has selected, not thirty-nine, but seventy-nine articles; and Mr. Petrie—Petrie of the Round Towers—has placed his large and very fine collection of Irish antiquities at the disposal of Mr. Kemble and the Art-Treasures Exhibition.

While we are recording what we hear pleasantly, a friend, fresh from a first-class express, and impatiently headlong for the best hansom in London, rushes frantically before us, and whispers loudly in our ear that the Marquis of Hertford—the King Charles the First of modern collectors—sends his thirty-seven finest pictures—and his whole collection is surpassingly fine—to this Manchester he knows not what Exhibition. The Marquis, whose taste in art is not to be disputed, has made the selection himself, wishing to show what he has inherited and what he has bought; and the nobleness of his inheritance is only to be surpassed by the wise magnificence of his purchases. Christie and Manson, it is said, value the thirty-seven pictures at something above seventy thousand pounds. Lord Hertford, it is announced, wished at one time to have all his pictures hung together; but has—in his true love for art—at once consented to the chronological arrangement of the committee. His Lordship's acquisitions will tell with equal effect, and certainly to more useful artistic purposes, by the arrangement his Lordship now thinks the best—and this is the view of our impatient friend, cold from the fresh-horsed hansom cab.

The half ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and the late ex-Chancellor are agreed upon every point of the Budget, saving the folly of a civil vote of no one knows what (not even Mr. Anderson, of the Treasury) for the Ordnance Survey of Scotland. Mr. Gladstone computed the vote (was it done at a late hour?) at something between four millions sterling and five millions sterling, and Sir George Lewis (in no way too cordial and with reason with his right honourable friend) thinks thus accurately of the excessive and unwise vote:—

I don't hold that the Government is called upon to produce a plan upon so gigantic a scale that the outline of a single county in Scotland would about cover the floor of Westminster Hall (cheers and a laugh)—a scale so large as to be utterly useless for all the ordinary purposes of a map, and only applicable to the objects of estate surveys. That was decided by the House however; but I still entertain the opinion that a map upon the scale of one inch to the mile, accurately laid down, is all that Government ought to furnish for national purposes.

How will the Scottish lion roar at hearing this! It is enough to bring from his grave

Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount,  
Lord Lion King at Arms.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The *Cross*, Berlin newspaper, states on authentic information that the ceremony of betrothal of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William will take place at London during the month of May; and that the Prince and Princess of Prussia will accompany their popular and respected son to England for that purpose. The marriage, adds the *Cross*, is fixed for the 21st of November, or as soon after as possible. The newly-married couple, it is believed, will remain in England a month or more, and there pass the Christmas holidays; after which they will commence their journey to the Prussian dominions, and make their entry in state into Berlin immediately after the new year, by which time the palace now fitting up for their residence will be fully completed and properly aired.





CHINESE REBELS.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

It was stated by Lord Palmerston in Parliament last Tuesday week that, but for the unfortunate events which have recently happened at Canton, this country, in connection with France, and probably with the concurrence of the United States, were about to send a mission to Peking for the sake of extending our diplomatic relations with China. Of course that arrangement is suspended for the present; but it will be seen from the following letter, which appeared in the *Moniteur* of last Saturday, that the *entente cordiale* between England and France still prevails, notwithstanding all the efforts of the friends of Russia to break it:—

HONG-KONG, Jan. 14.

The Chinese no longer restrict themselves to mere self defence at Canton and upon the river; they have issued proclamations and pamphlets exciting the inhabitants to hatred and to the murder of foreigners; they prohibit them from serving the Barbarians, and we have had reason to apprehend an insurrectional movement at Hong-Kong itself. Sir John Bowring has come to an understanding with Admiral Guerin, the Commander-in-Chief of the French division, and they have decided in concert

upon effectual measures for keeping down, in case of need, the Chinese population. Fifty men of the French crews have taken up a position in the east part of the town, and every arrangement has been settled for landing, at the first signal, all the landing companies and four field howitzers.

It would appear that this attitude taken by the French is to be ascribed to the instructions received by the last mail. France and England had concerted, we are assured, before they knew even of the recent events at Canton, to obtain from the Chinese Government the revision of their treaties which expire forthwith, and their representatives are said to have received despatches which, whilst prescribing to them the identical conduct they will have to observe for the attainment of this object by common accord, authorise them to afford each other mutual support in all eventualities. Be that as it may, it is time to have a reinforcement sent to us, and should fresh forces fail to come to China, all Europeans indiscriminately would be exposed to most serious dangers.

In fact, you will learn that the incidents of the contest, of which Canton is the principal theatre, are succeeding each other rapidly and acquiring every day more serious importance. You will know when you receive this letter that the Factories have been destroyed; they were set on fire by the Chinese in twenty different places at one and the same time, and the

English, unable to multiply themselves, made efforts, but in vain, to subdue the flames.

Where the Factories once stood we now see nothing but a heap of ruins. Encouraged by the momentary deficiency of force at the disposal of Admiral Seymour, the Chinese are showing themselves resolved to go on by means of murder and arson; Imperial soldiers in disguise took their passage on board the *Thistle* steamer, carrying the mail; while this vessel was descending the river these soldiers fell upon the Europeans, whom they assassinated, and they then, having set her on fire, ran her ashore.

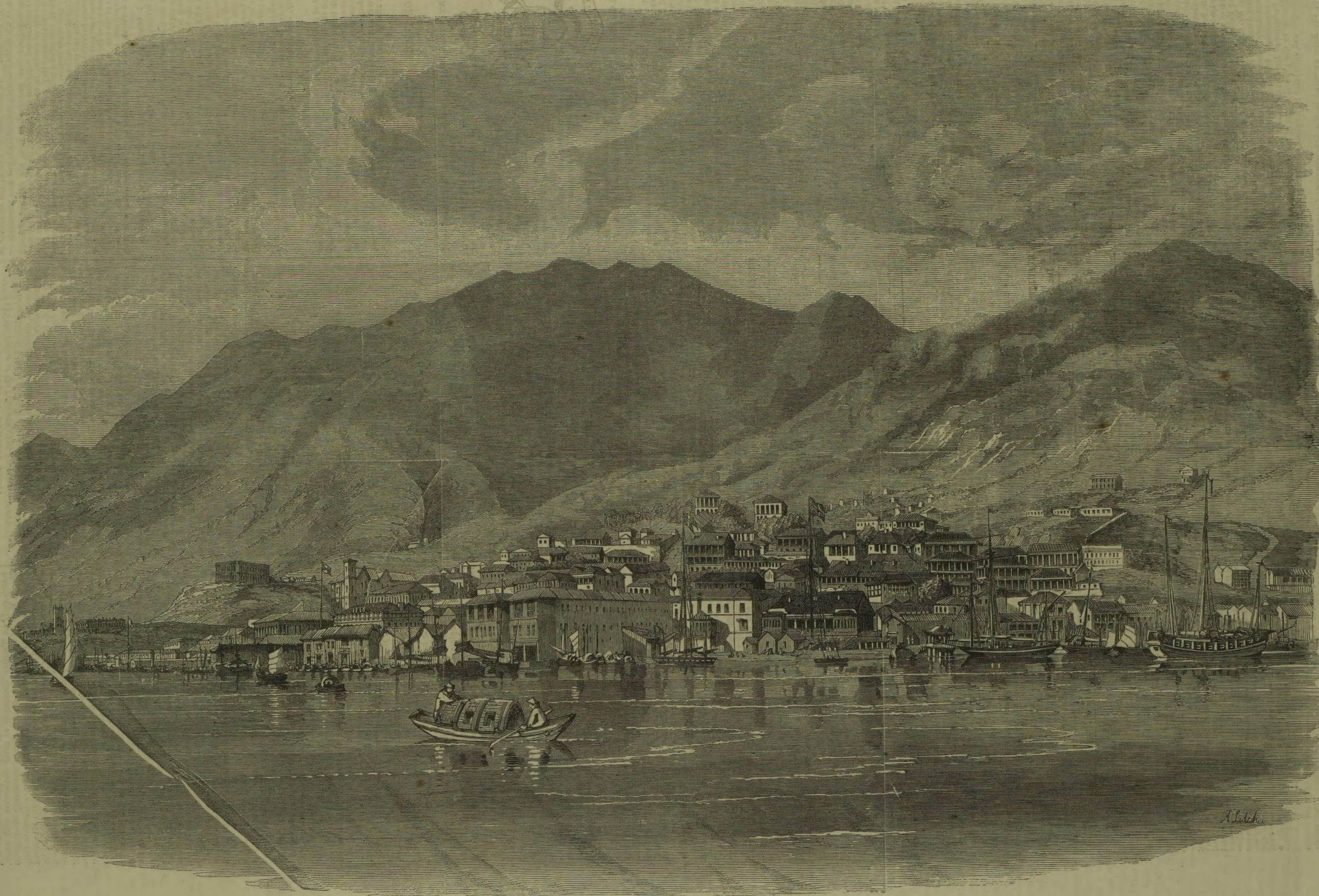
In the course of the 3rd inst. a large number of junks attempted to take the *Coromandel* war-steamer, carrying Admiral Seymour's flag. The Chinese had chosen the moment when the tide was at the lowest, and when the different steamers could not come to each other's assistance. The *Coromandel* made a vigorous resistance, and the assailants were obliged to sheer off, after losing many of their number. The English had one officer and four men killed, and eight men wounded.

We have already spoken (says the *Paris Moniteur de la Flotte*) of the odious orders sent by the Court of Peking to the Mandarins governing the maritime provinces of the Celestial Empire. In several quarters, and particularly at Shanghai, these orders have not been carried out



CHINESE MODE OF CARRYING THE WOUNDED.





HONG-KONG: CENTRAL PORTION OF THE TOWN OF VICTORIA.



but in a great number of others they have, unfortunately, but too much excited the bad passions of the inhabitants. Some of the Mandarins have addressed to the populace proclamations breathing the most cruel dispositions. We have received that of the Governor of Whampoa, of which the following translation is just now seasonable:—

Infamous foreigners have presumed to raise the standard of revolt against the sublime and venerated authority of the Emperor. They have attacked the city of Canton, in order to burn it; and already have they received the punishment they merited, for our invincible troops have repulsed them, and killed a great number of them. Let them be attacked from every part of the empire. Let every inhabitant of China who shall meet an Englishman inflict on him the fate he merits. Already do our innumerable fleets and our mighty armies, which are dreaded by the whole world, advance to drive them away. Let everybody unite with that army; let every one take part in the war, and teach foreigners to tremble before the will and before the anger of our Sovereign, whose gaze is as burning as the rays of the sun, and whose power is immeasurable.

He who shall not act in conformity with these orders shall be considered as a traitor, and may expect from us a chastisement as prompt as terrible.

You hear! Obey. The Mandarin Governor, TCHYN-TOO.  
Done at Whampoa, the 9th day of the 12th Moon.

As soon as this proclamation appeared, the agitation that ensued among the populace was so great that the small number of Europeans in the town felt it prudent to evacuate, and the foreign vessels at anchor in the roads or in the Tchoukiang, a river of great commerce, put to sea with the Europeans on board. Whampoa is not one of the five ports open to foreigners in virtue of treaties. It is a port situated about a dozen miles from Canton, where vessels repairing to that city often anchor to take in water and provisions. The proclamation of the Mandarin of Whampoa (says our correspondent), the only one of which we know the text, is stated to be one of the least violent. We may judge by it of the disposition of the Chinese authorities.

A Paris letter, in the *Nord*, of Brussels, says:—  
The French squadron in the China Seas is about to be reinforced, and an arrangement has been concluded to that effect between Count Walewski, Lord Cowley, and Admiral Hamelin.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of the Engravings at page 238 represents a party of Chinese Rebels; and the second Engraving the mode of carrying a wounded Rebel; both taken from Sketches made during the late rebellion.

In the general view of Hong-Kong, at page 239, is shown the central part of the town of Victoria, lying at the base of the lofty hills. The town was founded in 1841; and within two years, from a tent pitched for the Government residence, it became a large assemblage of stores, forts, wide streets, bazaars, and markets, and several public buildings.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### LORD THURLOW.

**THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD THOMAS HOVELL THURLOW**, third Baron Thurlow, of Thurlow, in the county of Suffolk, whose death occurred on the 2nd inst., at Herne Bay, was the eldest son of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Thurlow's nephew and successor, Edward, second Baron Thurlow, by his wife, Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of James Richard Bolton, Esq. He was born the 12th Nov., 1814, and succeeded his father, as third Baron, the 3rd June, 1829. He married, the 9th Nov., 1836, Sarah, only daughter of Peter Hodgson, Esq., by which lady (who died the 31st March, 1840) he has left two sons, the eldest of whom, Edward Thomas, his successor, born the 6th Oct., 1837, is now the fourth Baron Thurlow.

##### THE EARL OF FIFE.

**THE RIGHT HON. JAMES DUFF**, fourth Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff, and Baron Braco, of Kilbryde, county Cavan, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Fife in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Alexander, the third Earl, by his wife, Mary, daughter of George Skene, Esq., of Skene, and was born the 6th October, 1776. He married, the 9th Sept., 1799, Maria Caroline, second daughter of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, and her husband, John Manners, Esq., of Grantham Grange, Lincolnshire, and by this lady, who died the 20th Dec., 1805, he had no issue. He succeeded his father in his Earldom and other Irish titles on the 17th April, 1811. He was created a British Peer, as Baron Fife, of the county of Fife, the 28th April, 1827. His Lordship, during the early portion of his life, greatly distinguished himself as a soldier. He was with the Spanish army in the Peninsula previously to 1814, holding the rank of Major-General in that service. He was wounded at the Battle of Talavera, in 1809; and again more severely at the attack of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz, in the following year. At the conclusion of the Peninsular war he returned to Scotland. His Lordship was for many years Lord of the Bedchamber to the late King William IV. He had been made a Knight of the Thistle in 1827, and was, with the exception of the present Earl of Aberdeen, the senior Knight of the Order. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Guelphs of Hanover in 1823, and was also a Knight of the Spanish Order of St. Ferdinand, and of the Swedish Order of the Sword. His Lordship was Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire and Vice-President of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland. The Earl of Fife died on the 9th inst. at his seat, Duff House, Banffshire. As he had no issue his Barony of Fife in the United Kingdom becomes extinct; and he is succeeded in his Irish honours, and his extensive estates in the counties of Banff, Aberdeen, and Forfar, by his nephew, the elder son of the late General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.H., of Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire. James Duff, Esq., M.P. for Banffshire, who now becomes the fifth Earl of Fife, and who was born in 1814, married, in 1846, the Lady Agnes Georgiana Hay, second daughter of the late Earl of Erroll, by whom he has a youthful family. The Earls of Fife, whose original surname of Macduff the genius of Shakespeare has made familiar to the world, spring from the very Macduff the thane of the tragedy. That powerful chieftain was, for his services in destroying the usurper Macbeth, created an Earl, in 1061, by King Malcolm Canmore. The present Earldom of Fife is a second creation, bearing date in 1759.

##### DR. KANE.

**ELISHA KENT KANE**, the justly celebrated traveller, was born at Philadelphia, in 1822. He was educated at the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and graduated with honours as a Doctor of Medicine in 1843. Immediately after receiving his degree he was appointed on the diplomatic staff as surgeon to the first American Embassy to China. He availed himself of the facilities afforded by his position to explore the Philippines, which he accomplished principally on foot. His charts are still preserved. He was the first who descended the crater of Taal, and contrived to make a topographical sketch of the interior of that great volcano. After these explorations Dr. Kane traversed India. On his return journey he was so unfortunate as to lose all his papers and journals, and to suffer severely from the plague. His profound interest in the operations of the slave trade induced him next to sail from the United States in a frigate for the coast of Africa. He visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the river Bonny, and had a free access to the baracoons of Dahomey. He returned home only to make preparations for new adventures and perils in Mexico. He was dangerously wounded at the Battle of Nopalucan, and acquired renown and credit for the brilliant performance of the difficult and dangerous duty of carrying President Polk's despatches to General Scott. With that love for scientific research which animated him throughout life, he contrived to obtain barometrical altitudes of Popocatepetl during his military services in Mexico.

On the return of peace he was attached to the United States' Survey under Professor Bache, and was at work in the Gulf of Mexico when the liberality of Mr. Grinnell stimulated the Government of the United States to the first American Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane immediately volunteered his services, and was appointed surgeon to the expedition. His narrative of this voyage was published in 1852. The narrative of Dr. Kane's Second Expedition is just published. The Doctor, to the general regret of his countrymen, and of all lovers of science and enterprise in England, died recently at the Havannah.

A portrait of Dr. Kane appeared in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, No. 830.

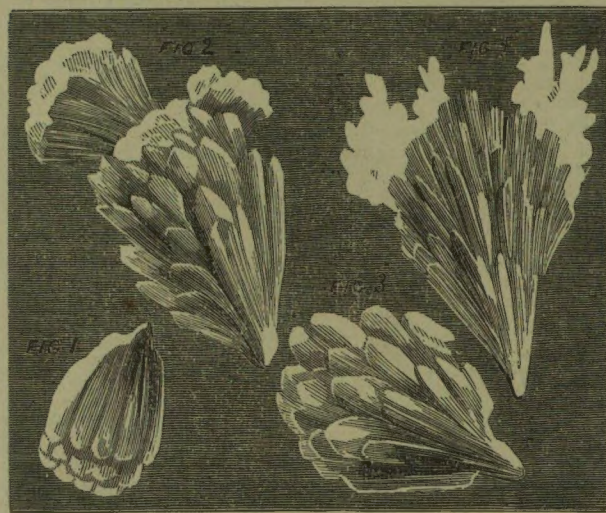
#### THE WEATHER.

##### THE STORM ON SUNDAY LAST.

(To the Editor of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)

ON Sunday, March 8, after a period of more than a month of unusually fine weather, during which less rain had fallen than in any corresponding period since the year 1821, a change suddenly took place. Till about 11 a.m. it was fine; at 11h. 20m. when the temperature of the air was 45 deg., a very severe hailstorm took place, which in a few minutes completely whitened the ground. During this interval the temperature decreased to 36 deg. After this sleet fell with snow in very large flakes; there was at this time a high wind, and afterwards frequent showers, the temperature declining to 34 deg. by noon.

About a quarter past three another very severe squall arose, and a heavy shower of hailballs fell. These seemed to me so remarkable in size and structure, that I examined them with care, and made several sketches, some of which I send to you for engraving. Fig. 1 was the average size of the greater number, but figs. 2, 3, and 4 were by no means uncommon, and numbers were readily collected from various parts of my garden at Lewisham. Strictly speaking, they must be considered as aggregations of partially-crystallised snow, the various prisms composing each mass, which was invariably pyramidal, being easily discernible. They were light in relation to their size, but the water contained in each was considerable. Fig. 1 when dissolved produced, familiarly speaking, a teaspoonful of water. Sometimes two were aggregated together, as in fig. 2, the smaller springing from the apex of the greater. Where they drifted in heaps they soon lost their individual and pyramidal form, appearing rather like particles of flocculent snow heaped together.



The distinct prismatic structure of these bodies was to me highly interesting, as completely analogous to that of the crystals of snow published in the report of the British Meteorological Society. With one single exception, which I noticed, the prisms radiated downwards from the apex to the base of the cone, which was irregular and jagged. I never before remember to have seen hail of this particular description.

As bearing upon the recent investigations into the nature of crystalline formations these remarks may not be devoid of interest to your readers and the public. I may add that the number of these hailballs was truly remarkable, for in the course of a few minutes the ground was thickly covered with them; many drifts remaining in sheltered places till noon of the following day, though diminished in size; also that their crystalline structure was more easily discernible a few minutes after than at the time of their descent—the opaque and outer particles being by then dissolved.

On the following day frequent squalls of hail of the same pyramidal form and structure, but not remarkable in size, were experienced. At midnight also, and for some hours after, the ground was whitened with multitudes of snow crystals of from one to two tenths of an inch in size. All were of stellar form, varied in structure, and lightly resting on the blades of short grass, which glistened with them in the moonlight in all directions, presenting a rich and beautiful field for the pursuit of minute observation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JAMES GLAISHER, Sec. Brit. Met. Soc.

##### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 a.m. above level of sea, corrected for wind and refraction.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 a.m.	Wet Bulb at 9 a.m.	Dry Bulb at 3 p.m.	Wet Bulb at 3 p.m.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud. (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
March 5	30.416	47.4	28.1	38.2	38.9	33.9	44.6	38.9	W. S.W.	0	0.000
" 6	30.052	51.8	37.2	44.8	46.4	41.5	49.7	43.9	N.W.	10	0.000
" 7	29.934	53.6	33.3	44.2	45.2	42.4	50.3	44.4	W.	6	0.000
" 8	29.520	41.2	32.1	34.7	39.8	34.9	33.9	32.9	W. N.W.	10	0.214
" 9	29.801	40.7	29.0	34.7	35.2	34.5	40.2	36.0	N.	10	0.049
" 10	30.063	38.4	25.3	31.9	32.8	32.5	37.3	35.4	N.	10	0.000
" 11	29.949	40.4	29.6	34.2	34.3	32.5	39.6	35.6	S.	10	0.000
Means	29.962	44.8	30.7	37.5	38.9	36.7	42.2	38.2			0.263

The range of temperature during the week was 28.1 degrees. Bore frost covered the ground on the morning of March 5th, and on the nights of the 8th and 10th. Snow was falling heavily on the forenoon and afternoon of the 8th, and on the morning and during the night of the 9th. The ground was covered with snow at 9 a.m. of the 10th; but it had completely disappeared by noon, although a few flakes fell afterwards. The weather was very stormy and unsettled throughout the days of the 8th and 9th, and the wind was blowing with great violence from the N. Thunder was heard on the afternoon of the 8th. The sky has been much overcast, but was very clear on the day of the 5th, on the afternoon of the 7th, and on the nights of the 8th and 9th.

A faint halo was noticed round the moon on the night of the 5th, and a very well-defined one remained visible for some hours on the night of the 7th.

J. BREEN.

##### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 15' 41" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air, in Shade.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.			Maximum at 10 P.M.
	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°		Miles.	Inches
March 4	30.164	44.6	38.4	81	6	35.8	49.1	W.	307 .000
" 5	30.299	38.6	28.4	70	4	29.9	46.3	W.	277 .000
" 6	30.045	46.2	35.0	68	9	38.7	52.5	W.	247 .000
" 7	29.915	44.1	36.9	78	9	37.2	52.5	WSW.	320 .000
" 8	29.519	36.0	28.8	78	7	36.2	44.4	W.	360 .000
" 9	29.894	34.8	28.2	79	3	31.7	42.6	N.	465 .114
" 10	30.011	33.4	28.3	84	7	28.8	38.8	N. E.	168 .014

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

The number of applicants to be admitted as attorneys in the forthcoming term is ninety-five, including several who were "plucked" last term, when the extraordinary number of thirty were sent back.

It is said that a large emigration will take place from California to Australia immediately, as the prospects are anything but encouraging to miners in the former place.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

**DONCASTER** has had a very fair meeting, despite a cold inclement sky, which early on Tuesday threatened to cover the course with snow. Mr. T. Parr led off, as he has done at four of the Spring Meetings so far, but this time with Odd Trick. Polly Peachum, a chestnut filly, by Collingwood, and purchased for sixty-five guineas at the Maresfield sale, proved that her Liverpool form was a good one, as with 4 lb. extra she cut down twenty "Hopeful" opponents in a common chance; Peregrine, a Loupgarou colt of Mr. T. Parr's, finishing second; and Heroine, the little 500-guinea winner of the Yearling Stakes at Shrewsbury, far away in the ruck. The senior jockeys, Holmes, Nat, Bumby, A. Day, &c., showed in some force on the two-year-olds, for the first time this season.

St. Giles, the Womersley colt of Lord Ribblesdale, defeated everything quite easily in the Betting-room Stakes, but he will have some awkward customers at Northampton, if he goes there; and we doubt whether distance be his forte. Adamas and Commoner will, we believe, both be found, on the contrary, to be stayers.

The steeplechase at Doncaster was rather better than it usually is; the Liverpool winner, Emigrant, had a fall, which put his chance entirely out. A French Count won with his horse Jean du Quesne, ridden by Lamplugh, whose steeplechase fame has so long been known in France. Sandboy slipped up and broke his back; so the casualties were wonderfully light. One creature started with 8 st. 7 lb. Why do not the committee refuse to handicap under 9 st. 7 lb., or 10 st., and then Lincolnshire and Holderness would send its horses "with men to ride them"?

Vedette is still very much fancied for the 2000 Guineas, which will be a struggle of no ordinary interest this year. Blink Bonny is gradually going back for the Derby, and Lord Clifden's lot (a pair of impostors, to our mind) have taken the *pas* of her.

Chester Cup speculation is almost nil, and, in fact, the Leviathan's determination not to be "had," but to stick to post-betting, has thrown a great damper over "the Corner." Ellerdale, Canezou, and Virago are all at the Dutchman's paddocks; Boiardo is sold into Norfolk; and old Melbourne's name has disappeared from the sire list, not before it was time, as breeders would have nothing more to do with him. He was only twenty-three, and has brought his owner an enormous income, on the average, for nine or ten seasons past. His son Oulston is a very unworthy successor to him at Cawston. The Danube, who was so much spoken of as a yearling, but failed as a racer, probably owing to a hock enlargement, has gone into Lincolnshire, which has Mortimer, Captain Cornish, and a great deal of fresh blood this year. The latter is a grandson of Don John, whose death in America has just been reported.

Apropos of sales, the Masons have dissolved partnership, and eighteen of their horses will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday week. James, the renowned rider, will still keep on the stables in Mount-street. Mr. A. Thompson's foxhounds, fifty-three couple working and twenty-five couple unentered, will be sold in April; and Mr. Marshall's foxhounds are also seeking a fresh proprietor. Mr. Assheton Smith's hounds had a great run on Monday; and, as a proof that the race of good sportsmen is not likely to be lost, we may mention that a little fellow of the name of Henry Richardson, of eleven and a half, on a pony of 11½ hands, went through the whole of that extraordinary run of 3h. 45m. with the old Surrey last month. Will Goodall's accident was, we hear, only a crush of not a very serious character; and we are delighted to see that Mr. Charles Davis is to receive a testimonial by the united subscriptions of those who have hunted with the Queen's hounds, and all who wish to honour this archetype of a huntsman. The Norfolk Foxhounds finished their season last Friday. A correspondent informs us that the subscription nearly reaches £2500, and that, although they have had but poor sport, there being scarcely any foxes at first except at Melton Constable, and a legion of other first-season hindrances, everything now looks well for the future—foxes plenty and vulpecides few.

The steeplechase list is larger than usual. Haverfordwest stands for Wednesday; Warwick and Horncastle for Thursday; and the Grand Military and the Pythley Hunt, near Brixworth, for Friday. Mr. Merry has set a rare example to this degenerate steeplechase age, as Escape is weighted at 12 st. 7 lb., and the scale does not go below 9 st. 5 lb. Emigrant gave Weathercock 12 lb. and a beating at Liverpool, which Mr. Merry estimates at 7 lb.

The most exciting sporting incident of the month for naturalists has been the capture of an eagle 7 ft. 6 in. from tip to tip, by a shepherd, who pounced on him as he was "tunnelling" the body of a sheep, and mastered him with the aid of his dog, who gave him "a game wing" in the struggle.

The coursing meetings for the week are Altcar Club and Limerick (O) on Wednesday and Thursday, and Mount Louise (Monaghan) on Thursday and Friday. The result of the great Waterloo Cup event was—Scotland first, Lancashire third, and Cumberland second and fourth. "Cannie Cumberland" has, it would seem, some rare long-tail blood left, though its old judge has retired from the lists. King Lear's dam, Repentance, is for sale. Nothing like using fame at the critical moment; and the celebrated Riot is mated with Barrator. If she had been in form the Rs would have shown better at Altcar than they did.

##### DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trials.—Odd Trick, 1. Bourgeois, 2.  
Hopeful Stakes.—Polly Peachum, 1. Peregrine, 2.  
Doncaster Spring Handicap.—Mary, 1. Fantomime, 2.  
Municipal Stakes.—Polish, 1. Bullock, 2.  
Chesterfield Plate.—Mysterious Jack, 1. Lord Nelson, 2.

##### WEDNESDAY.

Betting-room Stakes.—St. Giles, 1. Admiral Lyons, 2.  
Juvenile Selling Stakes.—Queen of the Isles, 1. Mrs. Taft c., 2.  
Grand National Steeplechase.—Jean Du Quesne, 1. Hindoo, 2.  
Scurry Stakes.—Admiral Lyons, 1. Plausible, 2.

##### SALISBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Craven Plate.—Sealark, 1. Dupe, 2.  
Wiltshire Stakes.—Apathy, 1. Tame Deer, 2.  
Fourth Biennial Stakes.—Happy Land, 1. Merry Sunshine, 2.  
Third Biennial Stakes.—Vaultier, 1. Martinet, 2.  
City Bowl.—Lady Conyngham, 1. Hero f., 2.

**A NEW DODGE.**—A few days since a well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking man, leading a beautiful boy some five years of age, entered a jeweller's shop in Broadway, New York, and asked the price of a handsome gold bracelet; it was 125 dollars. The gentleman examined and finally bought the article and put it into his pocket. He then took out a large purse, full of shining pieces, and opened it. At that moment he suddenly exclaimed, with a look of alarm, "Why! where is Charley?" and, dashing the plump purse on the counter, he rushed from the store, in frantic search of his boy who had disappeared. The clerk awaited the gentleman's return for some time, with the purse lying where he had cast it down in his excitement. No fear of trickery was entertained, as the purse evidently contained money amounting to twice the value of the bracelet. But when hour after hour passed without the gentleman's return, and it was found that the purse only contained brass medals, the size of half-crowns, the clerk and his master both came to the conclusion that their customer was a slippery one, and that his innocent-looking boy was not being brought in the way he should go.—*Boston (U.S.) Traveller.*

**THE LAW OF LIBEL FOR NEWSPAPERS.**—The case of Davison v. Duncan, which has attracted much public attention, came on at the Durham assizes last week. The plaintiff in the action was Joseph Davison, a solicitor in the city of Durham; the defendants, William Duncan and John Taylor Duncan, proprietors and publishers of the *Durham County Advertiser*. The action was brought to recover damages—laid at £1000—for a libel, alleged to be contained in a report of a meeting of the Hartlepool Commissioners, published in the defendants' newspaper. The defendants pleaded, firstly, not guilty; secondly, that the facts were true; and thirdly, that the statement complained of was a just and true report of what had taken place, and that they published it without malice. Evidence having been gone through, the learned Judge (Justice Crampton) summed up, stating his opinion that the expressions made use of at the meeting clearly contained libellous matter. Reporters and newspaper proprietors were private individuals performing very useful and important functions, but if they circulated slanders they must be held responsible, as other private individuals were. The jury retired for a short time, and at two o'clock returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—one farthing damages.

Amongst the reforms which will be introduced after the return of the Emperor of Austria to Vienna are the following:—Jews' emancipation bill, suppression of corporations and regulation of trades, reduction on entry dues paid by machinery, and complete suppression of transit dues.



## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE expiring House of Commons is rapidly disposing of its last worldly business, not forgetting, however, to improve the occasion by delivering a series of speeches calculated to edify the constituents of the new House. A temporary Budget meets with little opposition, and the votes for the various services are promptly granted. Addresses to the constituencies appear in scores, and the excitement of a general election has caused, as usual, some ludicrous offers of services to be made on the part of individuals whom one would not exactly select as those designed for statesmanship. Some of these will disappear, but it may be desirable hereafter to indicate such as persevere, to the scandal of the community. No new candidates of mark are at present mentioned; but the veteran reformer, General Thompson, who has been too long excluded from Parliament, has taken the field; and one or two other useful men, who have not recently been returned, again come forward.

The fatal blunder made by the coalescing factions, and the adroit use to which it has been turned by Lord Palmerston, have wrought up the perpetrators to a pitch of rage which occasionally finds really childish demonstration. There is no shutting their eyes to the certainty that, in place of a fluctuating majority in a Parliament summoned by the Conservatives, the Premier will in two months have a large, steady, and certain majority in a Parliament elected at his own call, and that a factious combination, designed to overthrow him, will have placed his Administration upon a securer basis than any Cabinet has known since the time of Sir Robert Peel. The Conservatives bear this conviction with the decorum of gentlemen; and beyond a little angry growling from the ultras, who have not found "the sword of Gideon" work the deliverance which they expected, the regular Opposition is content with harping upon the fact that Lord Palmerston is not a young man, that they do not understand his policy, and have a general impression that he is a traitor. But the Manchester organs, the gentle peace-mongers, cannot bear things with so much composure. They literally rage, and spit out spite against Lord Palmerston upon every occasion which serves, or can be made to serve. They began by proclaiming his Fall, and in their ecstasy described mob-cheering at Westminster as the exulting shouts of an indignant nation. But when they found that the objectionable Premier had not fallen at all, and that the nation was certainly raising its voice, but that it was to give him unmistakable encouragement, that addresses were pouring in upon him, great constituencies writing to him, and public meetings of the respectable and influential classes passing unanimous resolutions in his favour, they waxed ludicrously frantic, and up to the last date are ringing the changes upon every epithet of abuse, from murderer to coxcomb, that can be found for the Viscount. The amenities of the past age, when patriots were all scurrilous, are revived by the cheap press and its patrons; and in their intense vulgarity may be seen a specimen of what our journals would be under the dynasty of King Calico. For a few weeks this will go on, the apostles of peace become more and more rabid, and every small anti-ministerial gathering will be magnified into a meeting of the people—the people, *en masse*, having pronounced for the man who upheld the honour of England during the war, and has since refused to prostrate it at the cry of cant and faction.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the Speaker of the House of Commons, has signified that he retires at the close of this Session, after discharging his duty in the chair for nearly eighteen years. He was chosen in 1839, on the retirement of Mr. Abercromby, and in opposition to the Conservative candidate, Mr. Goulburn, by 317 to 299, and has since been chosen twice without contest. Eloquent tributes were paid on Tuesday night by Lords Palmerston and John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir John Pakington, to the retiring Speaker; and although the public at large, having little conception of the number and intricacy of the questions which the Speaker of the House of Commons has to deal with at a moment's notice, may not attach a due value to this portion of Mr. Lefevre's merits, the continuous testimony borne to his tact, dignity, and amiability, must have familiarised most people with his character. He receives a retiring pension and a peerage, and neither has often been more worthily earned. Mr. Lefevre's portrait was published in a recent number of this Journal.

The Indian Mail has just arrived, and the most important piece of information which it contains is that, in retaliation for the atrocities of the Cantonese, the western suburb of Canton has been burned to the ground by Admiral Seymour. His reinforcements will by this time have reached him, and it would seem, from the powerful force to be placed at his disposal, that the object of the Government is to make a road for the British Envoy to the foot of the Emperor's throne. It is not probable that Sir H. Rawlinson, or Sir John McNeill, or the representative, whoever he may be, who is to be accredited to China, will condescend to be put into communication with the miscreant Yeh, or that we shall now desist from hostilities until we have been afforded the means of making the demands of civilised Europe comprehensible to the head Government.

The question of the opium trade between India and China was brought before the Lords by the Earl of Shaftesbury on Monday, but in the mildest form in which a question could possibly be raised; and it was disposed of in corresponding fashion. He asked that legal opinion might be taken upon the subject; and this was agreed to by the Government, but upon the distinct condition that they should not be bound by the result. There is a good deal of nonsense talked about opium; the fact being that tobacco-smoking, in excess, is just as deleterious, and the gin-drinking prevalent among our lower orders far more unwholesome and demoralising.

The real history of the British Bank rascality is now being developed. The examination of Mr. Esdaile, one of the governors, is being taken, and the inquiry elicits from that unimpeachable authority a reluctant confession of such jobbing, juggling, and jesuitry as has rarely been heard of. In addition to the exposure of a fraudulent system, which for its coldblooded wickedness stands apart from ordinary guilt, a singular side-light is thrown upon the proceedings of some who have hitherto preserved what they supposed to be a discreet silence, but one which in the instinct of self-preservation they will hardly care to keep much longer. Pursued by the relentless Mr. Linklater, the ex-governor was compelled to divulge the wretched system which has brought about so much sorrow and ruin, and the logic of the Commissioner was used to induce him to qualify the whole by the briefest and strongest terms in the language—those which the public has long since applied to the entire management of the British Bank.

It is to be hoped that a large stock of receipt and postage stamps is in store, or in the hands of the distributors, or else the public may sustain inconvenience by the result of one of the most fierce and awful fires which we ever witnessed, and which, in a couple of hours of the night of Wednesday last, destroyed the Whitefriars stamp manufactory.

In the House of Commons there are 105 barristers—and six solicitors, and in the Lords nine lawyers—making 120.

## MUSIC.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR gave their second concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday evening (last week). We have already given some account of this choir, and may now repeat that it is a body of amateurs—ladies and gentlemen—formed and trained by the able conductor of the Amateur Musical Society. They have distinguished themselves at that society's concerts, and are now giving a series of performances on their own account—not with the view of emolument, but to defray the necessary expenses of their practisings, purchase of music, and other incidental outlays. This concert was on the whole an excellent one; though one or two of the pieces essayed were somewhat too arduous for so young a choir. This was especially that case with Wilbye's famous madrigal, "Sweet honey-sucking bees"—one of the most difficult as well as most beautiful works of its class. Its complicated harmony demands the utmost precision, and its extreme refinement the utmost delicacy and expression on the part of the singers. In both these respects they were deficient; and they failed, moreover (being unaccompanied), in keeping their voices up to the pitch at which they set out. Beginning in G minor, they fell, before the end of this long piece, almost to F—nearly a whole tone. A few chords struck on the piano so softly as to be audible only to the singers would have prevented this disagreeable result. Mendelssohn's magnificent Fifty-fifth Psalm, another most difficult work, was also unsatisfactory in its effect. Other things, however, of a less complex character—particularly Benedict's "Student's Glee," from "The Gipsy's Warning;" Pearsall's madrigal, "I saw fair Phillis;" and Henry Leslie's boat song, "Hail to the Chief," from Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake"—were admirably sung and warmly encored. The solo parts in Mendelssohn's Psalm, and Mr. Waley's sweet ballad, "Sing on, ye little birds," were beautifully sung by Madame Weiss; and the concert was further varied by some charming pianoforte playing from the accomplished young lady known by the name of "Angelina." The room was fully and fashionably attended, the greater number of the members of the Amateur Musical Society and their families being present.

MR. LUMLEY has announced the opening of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on the 14th of April. He has made several important engagements, particularly Signor Giuglini, a tenor of great renown throughout Italy, and Madame Spizia, a soprano now performing with great success at Milan. A Signor Giuglini will make his debut on the first night of the season. We shall also again have Piccolomini (and the "Traviata" of course), and likewise, it is said, Johanna Wagner. It is not yet known with certainty either when or where the Royal Italian Opera will open. It was understood that Mr. Gye had concluded an agreement for the season with the lessee of Drury Lane; but it now appears that a prohibition in the lease against more than a limited number of private boxes renders that theatre unfit for his purpose, and that he will be again under the necessity of having recourse to the Lyceum. When he does open he will have all the principal members of last year's company, together with Lablache. And an Italian version of Auber's "Fra Diavolo," with recitatives by the composer himself, is in preparation, for the appearance of Mario in the character of the hero.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Thursday night was produced at this theatre Shakespeare's fine historical play of "Richard II." Mr. Charles Kean enacting with great power and pathos the part of the unfortunate monarch, and Mrs. Kean performing with true feeling and delicate beauty of discrimination the part of the Queen. We are compelled to defer until next week a more detailed criticism, not of the play itself, but of the marvellous scenic and stage effects with which it was illustrated. In this respect Mr. Kean has himself taught the public to expect much at his hands. Every play of Shakespeare which has been brought out under his direction has been, in point of gorgeousness of spectacle and of archaeological accuracy, a triumph both of managerial enterprise and of stage resource; while, as an educational exhibition of the costume, the architecture, and the manners of bygone times, it has served the highest purposes, and administered to the gratification of the purest tastes. Each play thus produced has been an advance, in point of completeness and of splendour, upon that which preceded it; and it is not saying too much of the play of "Richard II." to state that it is the most splendid spectacle, which the public owes to the liberal enterprise and refined taste of Mr. Kean.

SURREY.—"Les Pauvres de Paris," by M. Brisebarre and Nus, was presented in an Anglicised version on Monday, at this theatre, under the title of "Fraud and its Victims." It has been adapted by Mr. Stirling Coyne, who has used his skill in turning the moral into the channel of those fraudulent transactions by which the public has so lately suffered. The general outline of the plot is the same as in the French piece, but the manner and scenes are perfectly English. Mr. Basil Potter, as Higglestone, accomplished an admirable portrait of the cool, calculating, cheating banker; and Mr. Shepherd, as Tom Trumper, his clerk, who takes to selling knives at railway stations, was singularly characteristic and effective. Mr. Creswick has two characters—the mariner, Mr. Sealborne, who dies after depositing ten thousand pounds in the Liverpool bank; and in the subsequent acts, as his son, reduced to genteel poverty, and ultimately to abject wretchedness. The entire getting-up of this interesting drama is highly creditable to the management.

MARYLEBONE.—Sir William Don, Bart., appeared at this theatre on Wednesday week, as *Bailie Nicol Jarvie*, and has since undertaken other characters. The Baronet is perhaps more than six feet high. His performance is not without humour, and he is evidently well acquainted with stage business. He was announced as an ex-officer of the 5th Dragoons, and on the Staff of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; his *debut* has accordingly excited considerable interest.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The eighteenth quarterly general meeting was held at the offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, on Tuesday, the 10th inst.; Viscount Ranelagh in the chair. The report referred to the success which had attended the allotment of the Kentish Town estate, on which building operations would be forthwith commenced. The returns for the quarter from Dec. 25, 1856, to March 7, 1857, showed the number of shares taken to be 381; receipts, £17,678 2s. 10d. Grand totals: shares, 13,093; receipts, £284,970. The sale of land for the quarter amounted to £10,813 15s. 6d.; total from commencement of the society, £263,046 8s. 8d. The return of the Register of Rights showed 6257 entitled shares, less 3621 exercised on land. After an address from the noble Chairman the report was unanimously received and adopted. The customary resolutions and acknowledgments having been made, 100 rights of choice were drawn, and 50 more added to the register by seniority.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—We are glad to find that the authorities of King's College have resolved to include the practice and science of photography in their course of instruction. To secure the best instruction, and make this new department as efficient as possible, it has been judiciously intrusted to Mr. Philip Delamotte, Professor of Drawing, whose name is associated with the most delicate of photographic manipulators; and to Mr. Hardwick, whose works on the chemistry of photography are the best guarantee, if any such were needful, of his thorough mastery of this branch of the subject.

PORTSMOUTH.—THE EMANUEL TESTIMONIAL.—On Thursday week, at a banquet held at the Portland Hotel, Southsea, Benjamin Bramble, Esq., J.P., in the chair, a superb group of table-plate, purchased by public subscription, was presented to Mr. Emanuel Emanuel, Town Councillor of Portsmouth, as a mark of the high respect in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen, and as an acknowledgment of his private worth, and of his support of every project for the improvement and welfare of the borough.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The deaths registered in London, which in the first week of February rose to 1363, have continuously decreased since that time, and in the week that ended last Saturday were 1176, being less by 100 than the number that would have occurred if the average rate of mortality had ruled. Last week the births of 950 boys and 888 girls, in all 1838 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1649.

WARM WEATHER IN RUSSIA.—Accounts received from St. Petersburg up to the 2nd inst. state that the change of weather from cold to a state of almost spring warmth has caused considerable illness among all classes at St. Petersburg, and the Empress and other members of the Imperial family have not escaped. The cholera has also been prevalent, and taken a portion of its victims away rather suddenly.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The annual general meeting of the members of this fund was held at the house of the association, Great Russell-street, on Wednesday afternoon. Earl Stanhope took the chair; and there were also present Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. J. Forster, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. Dickenson, &c. The usual formal business was disposed of, and the financial report read, which gave a good account of the progress of the society, and showed that its income exceeded its expenditure by a small balance, which was added to the funded stock of the association. On the motion that the report be received and adopted, Mr. C. W. Dilke, sen., moved a resolution which, under a number of heads, condemned the entire management of the fund—first, because, according to its last report, it expended £574 18s. 3d. in relieving fifty-three cases; while the Artists' General Benevolent Fund, in relieving sixty-eight cases, only expended £85; and, secondly, because the Literary Fund expended £200 per annum on the maintenance of a house, and allowed £200 per annum to its secretary, and because the accounts of the Literary Fund were not in a satisfactory state, as evidenced by their stating that the house-fund, amounting to £6540, was still in existence as a separate amount of the society's credit, whereas the books of the society showed that that fund never had been in existence at all; and, lastly, because the Literary Fund on an average, not giving away more than £1500 per annum, yet appealed to the public for new subscriptions and donations while possessed of funded property to the amount of £30,000 and of landed estates yielding £200 per annum. Mr. B. Bell replied at some length for the management of the fund, contending that neither the resolution nor speech of Mr. Dilke was founded on fact. Referring to an article which had appeared in the *Athenaeum*, and which charged the fund with not affording adequate assistance to the widow and children of the late Mr. Haydn, the speaker went on to say that in six years Mr. Haydn had received no less than £200 from the funds of the society; that one of the three children of his widow had been provided for through the kindness of the Earl of Shaftesbury, another through the kindness of a member of the committee of the Literary Fund, and the third and last had been got into the St. Ann's Asylum entirely through the exertions of the fund committee, who spent £67 in the purchase of votes to secure its election. Mr. Charles Dickens replied to Mr. Bell in a brief speech of much force and humour, supporting the resolution of Mr. Dilke. A long and at times rather acrimonious discussion followed, in which Mr. John Forster, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and Mr. Dilke, sen., took part; but the latter gentleman's motion was at length negatived by a majority of 69 to 11. Some routine business was then transacted, and the meeting terminated with the customary vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

EQUALISATION OF POOR-RATES.—MEETING OF CLERGYMEN.—A meeting of the clergy of the eastern districts of London was held in the vestry-room, St. Mary's, Whitechapel, on Tuesday last, to consider the propriety of moving for an equalisation of the poor-rates throughout the metropolis. The Rev. Canon Champneys, Rural Dean, was in the chair. The Rev. G. H. McGill, Incumbent of Christ Church, St. George's-in-the-East, said it was obviously very unjust that the poor shopkeeper should pay as much as 5s. in the pound, whilst the tax was levied in so small a proportion amongst the wealthy inhabitants of the western districts. The real remedy for the grievance complained of was no doubt to be found in an equalisation of the poor-rates. He concluded by moving that it was desirable that steps should be taken towards obtaining an equalisation of the poor-rate. The Rev. Bryan King, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East, disapproved of this movement, as it was an approach to communism; and objected to its centralising tendency. The Rev. W. McCall, Incumbent of St. Mary's, St. George's East, the Rev. Hugh Allen, Incumbent of St. Jude's, Whitechapel, and several other reverend gentlemen, addressed the meeting in favour of the resolution. A petition to Parliament was then adopted, and signed by all the gentlemen present.

WESTERN DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—The annual meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the dispensary on Tuesday last—the Rev. Canon Dale in the chair. The report of the committee stated that during the past year the attendances at the dispensary had been more than doubled, amounting in all to 8140; and that the plan of treatment adopted by Mr. Hunt appeared to have been successful in almost every case in which the patient was attentive and strictly obedient to the instructions given. It is to be hoped the benevolent public will not allow such a useful institution to languish for want of due support.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The nineteenth anniversary festival of this charitable institution was celebrated with much *éclat* at the London Tavern on Tuesday last, under the presidency of Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P. About £700 was subscribed during the evening.

FIELD-LANE NIGHT REFUGE.—A public meeting in support of a new effort of the committee of the Field-lane Ragged School in opening a night refuge for homeless young females was held on Wednesday evening in the school-room, West-street, Holborn-hill, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. Mr. Tawell, the secretary, read a detailed statement of the causes which had led to the opening of the refuge and the object contemplated. Among the first who had come forward to the assistance of the committee was the Earl of Shaftesbury, who had placed at their disposal £150. The refuge was situated at the bottom of Hatton-lane, and was open to public inspection day and night. It was presided over by a Christian matron, afforded a temporary or even permanent shelter to homeless women, and provided them with clothes that they might go forth in search of employment. Resolutions approving the institution were moved and passed, the speakers being the Hon. A. Kinaird, M.P., Dr. Cumming, Mr. Joseph Payne, Mr. Fordham, Mr. Vanderkist, and other gentlemen.

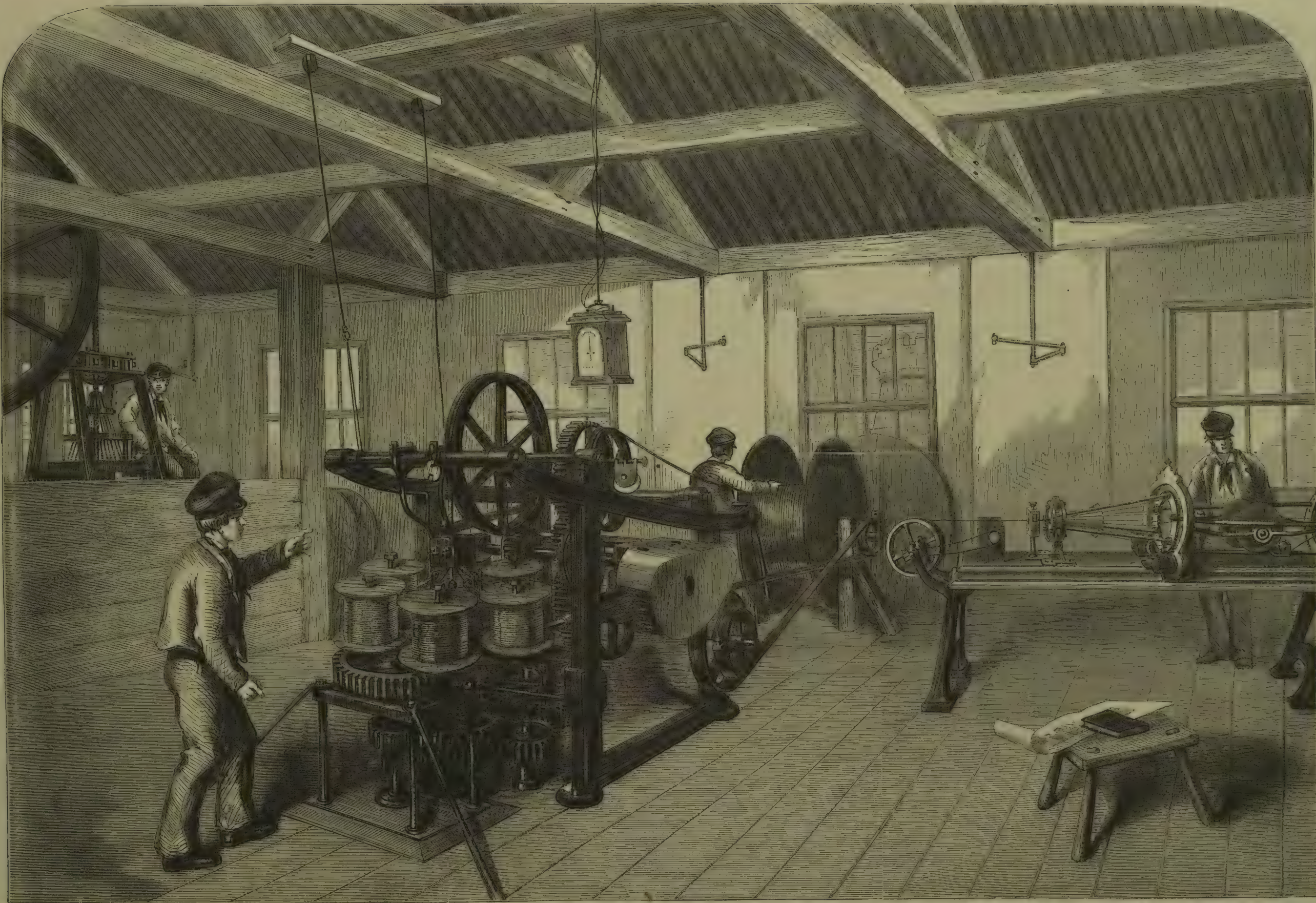
THE UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.—Mr. Brien, late the chairman of the unemployed workmen, who have been holding their meetings in Smithfield, and in the Agar-town Fields, attended before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at Clerkenwell Police Court, last Tuesday, and stated that he had now no connection with that body. Some of the men were now going about the town soliciting alms instead of looking for work. He was about to go to work on the following morning. Mr. Tyrwhitt said he was very glad to hear that Mr. Brien had obtained employment, and thought it was a happy termination of the affair. Mr. Brien said that Mr. Birchmore, the relieving officer, had performed his duties with great firmness and great kindness. He had made a difference in the work which was given to the skilled mechanics. For that he was deserving great credit. Mr. Brien also thought that the unemployed workmen were entitled to some credit, for, although they had walked in procession to the workhouse, thence to this court, and then back again, no breach of the peace had occurred. On behalf of the working men generally he also wished to return thanks to the magistrates of this court for the uniform kindness they had displayed when asked for their advice and assistance. Mr. Tyrwhitt remarked that he was not aware of a single case of riotous conduct on the part of the unemployed having been brought before him. Mr. Brien again thanked his worship and retired.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—On Wednesday last Mr. Edward Esdaile, Governor of the Royal British Bank, was examined at great length in the Court of Bankruptcy by Mr. Linklater on behalf of the assignees. Mr. Esdaile admitted that the actual amount of capital subscribed when the bank began business was only £42,765 gs. 5d., although the law required that the whole sum of £50,000 ought to have been subscribed. It also appeared from his evidence that, although the directors were quite aware, in June, 1855, that the whole of the capital of the bank had been lost by that time, and that it was, therefore, insolvent, they went on paying dividends and issuing new shares—which were issued at a premium—just as if the concern were in a flourishing state. The further examination of Mr. Esdaile was adjourned till next Wednesday.

FIRE IN TWO CITY WAREHOUSES.—On Wednesday afternoon a fire of a very alarming character broke out in two of the large City warehouses, numbered respectively 54 and 55, Aldermanbury, in the joint occupation of Mr. T. G. White, muslin, fancy lace, &c., manufacturer, and Messrs. Denvis and Co., manufacturers and importers of foreign goods, and several others, all of whom carried on business on a large scale. The firemen were unable to get the mastery over the fire until a serious amount of mischief was done to both warehouses and the costly stock in trade. Fortunately, the sufferers were insured in the Royal Exchange, Unity, Sun, and other offices.

FIRE IN FLEET-STREET.—A little before nine o'clock on Wednesday evening a fire, attended with a loss of property roughly estimated at nearly £30,000, took place in the premises belonging to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., steel-plate engravers to the Government, and manufacturers of the postage and receipt stamps, situate in Whitefriars-street, and extending in one direction to the back of the buildings in Fleet-street, while others in Hanging-sword-alley and Crown-court abutted. The factory was at the least 120 feet wide, and from sixty to seventy feet high. The upper floors contained a great number of heavy machines and dies of great value, as well as a miscellaneous stock of costly papers. The firemen were speedily on the spot, but in spite of their exertions the fire continued its ravages; and, in order to save the houses in Hanging-sword-alley, Crown-court, and the adjoining premises, Mr. Braidwood ordered the large steam floating-engine to be brought to the water's edge, and by setting both hose into full operation tremendous streams were cast upon the blazing premises. Shortly after twelve o'clock the air-vessel of the steam-float gave way, owing to the back pressure of the valves, and threw the cap and vessel of copper which covered it upon the deck, whence, rebounding, it fell into the river. This of course prevented the engine from being of any further assistance. By half-past twelve the land engines managed to get the fire under their command, but not until the greater part of the premises were destroyed. It is understood that the principal sufferers were insured.

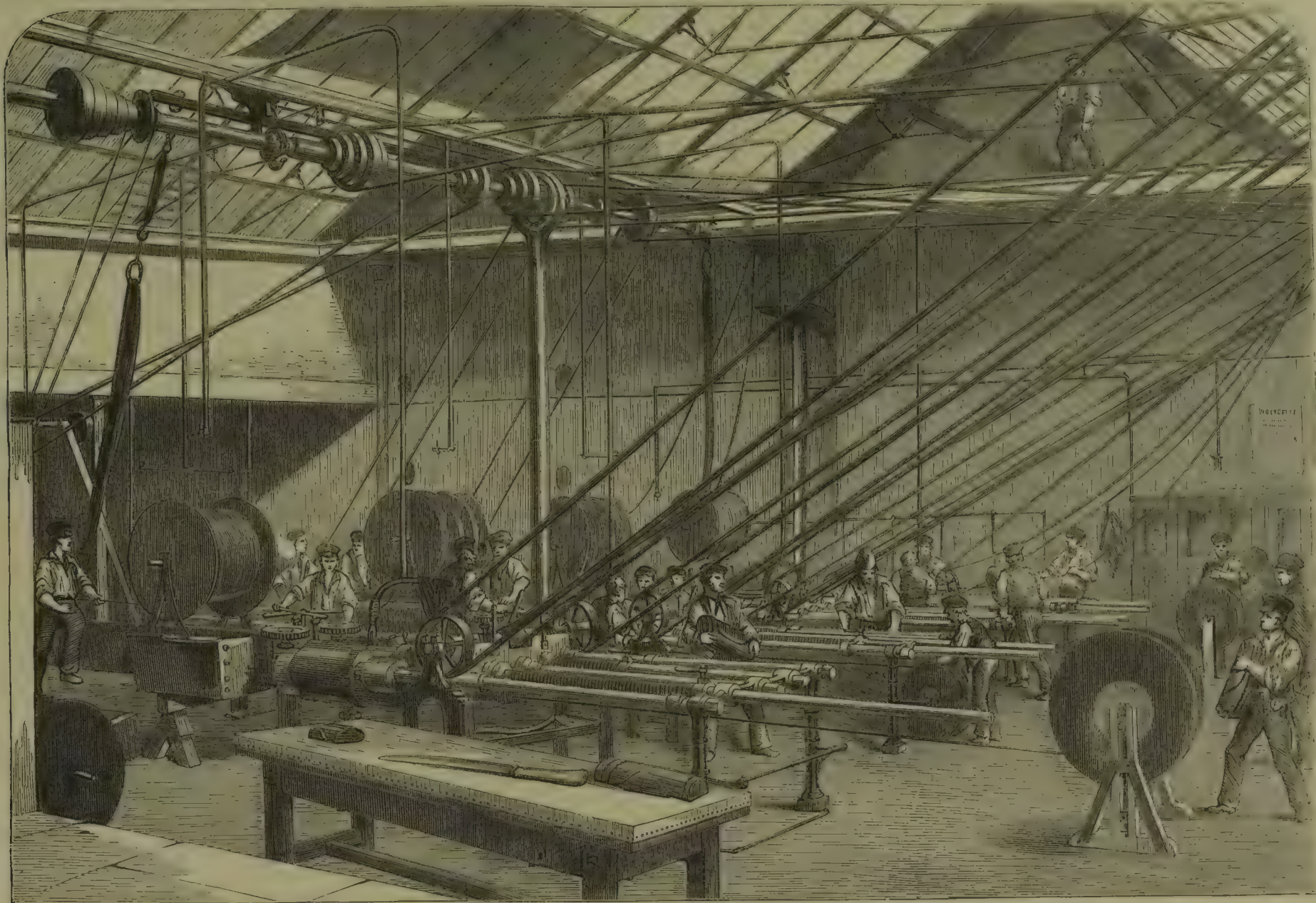




MANUFACTURE OF THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE AT GLASS, ELLIOTT, AND CO'S WORKS, EAST GREENWICH.



MANUFACTURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.



MACHINES COVERING WITH GUTTA PERCHA THE ATLANTIC CABLE WIRE, AT THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY'S WORKS, WHARF-ROAD.

THE severa extensions of the Electric Telegraph present rare combinations of science and the arts, which are fraught with interest. Of the submarine cable which is to connect the Old and New Worlds the public has already heard much; but comparatively few persons are

aware that it differs in structure, weight, and other conditions from most of the ropes hitherto laid, and embraces several valuable improvements suggested by successes or failures with previous lines. The cable from Dover to Calais, that of the Magnetic Telegraph

Company between England and Ireland, and others less generally known, being laid for the greater part of their length in comparatively shallow water, where the consideration of danger from anchors is a very grave point to be met, weigh seven or eight tons to the mile



THE ATLANTIC CABLE, READY FOR SHIPMENT, MORDEN WHARF, EAST GREENWICH.



and are of strength sufficient to resist almost any strain to which they are liable, except, perhaps, so enormous and exceptional a force as that to which the Ostend rope was subjected in the recent storms, when a large ship held on to the cable for a long time, but finally broke it asunder by the tremendous power of the gale. The injury was repaired on the renewal of fair weather, and the rarity of any interruption happening to lines of such calibre (this being the only instance of accident occurring to any of the stronger kinds of rope, while those of a lighter character laid in similar depths to the Hague and elsewhere have been frequently repaired, and require a large annual outlay for their maintenance) may be accepted as evidence of the sound judgment exercised in the selection of a heavy class of rope to span frequented and shallow seas.

Near the shores of Newfoundland and Ireland, and until the depth is so increased as to be far beyond any risk of danger from anchorage or the grounding of icebergs, the Atlantic cable will be stronger even than the most massive rope yet laid; but in the chief portion of the route, where the great depth bears with its disadvantages and difficulties the advantage of perfect rest and security for the wire when laid, the weight will not exceed a ton per mile.

In diminishing the weight to this extent, which in the water, by reason of the difference in specific gravity, will be about thirteen to fourteen hundred weight per mile, care has been taken to retain as much strength as possible, and with this view the core or conductor is protected by strands instead of by solid wires, and by this method the pliability of the rope is also much increased.

The Atlantic cable may be divided into two parts, the core and the armour—the former being the conductor to be actually employed in the transmission of electrical sensations under the ocean between Europe and America, the latter only a protective and strengthening assistant whereby to deposit the insulated wire at the bottom of the sea. The core is composed of seven copper wires of the gauge known as No. 22, wound spirally together so as to form a strand or cord; the object of this arrangement, instead of a single wire of the same sectional area, being to provide against the possibility of any break of continuity taking place in the metal. This strand, which will stretch twenty per cent of its length, is covered with three layers of the purest gutta percha, separately applied, in the manner usual with telegraphic wire. The core thus formed by the treble covering of gutta percha over the copper strand is three-eighths of an inch in diameter, being unusually large for one conducting wire, but the advantage thereby gained in the integrity of insulation is of the highest importance.

The core of this gigantic cable (2500 miles in length) is now in the course of manufacture, under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel Statham, at the extensive works of the Gutta Percha Company, Wharf-road, City-road, London. The outer protection of iron wire has been committed to two eminent firms—viz., Messrs. Newall and Co., of Gateshead; and Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., of East Greenwich—each firm having undertaken to complete 1250 miles within a specified period. The accompanying views illustrate the processes at the Gutta Percha Company's Works, and at East Greenwich.

The core is conveyed to East Greenwich upon large reels, each containing rather more than a mile of wire, and there placed on standards in a lower floor of the factory, the reels being so arranged as to allow of the wire being readily drawn off. Thence it passes into an upper floor, where are the machines for serving it with a thick covering of hamp, well saturated with a mixture of tar and pitch; this lapping of yarn answers as a bed for the reception of the external iron wires, and protects the gutta percha from any injury during the next process.

The outer wires, or armour, are laid into strands, each composed of seven of the best charcoal iron wires (number 22 gauge). These strands are made by a machine embodying some novelty in its construction—the bobbins of wire, which are the chief weight, and which have hitherto been moved around a centre, being stationary, while a frame rotating with great rapidity bears the wires from the bobbins and forms the strand. The bobbins, seven in number, are supported in the centre of the revolving frame upon independent centres, the wires being passed over small pulleys to a perforated iron girdle-plate at the end of the machine, through which they pass, and, meeting on the other side, are laid together in a compact and regular strand. The enormous speed at which these machines are worked is a striking contrast to the old method of strand-spinning, where, the most weighty part being carried, the rate of motion and the quantity of cord manufactured are limited.

Some idea of the rapidity with which it is necessary that the strands must be made in this instance may be gathered from the fact that the contracts for the manufacture of the cable were only finally entered into at the close of last year; and that 126 miles of iron wire are employed in the formation of each mile of the cable; no less than 115,000 miles having to be drawn and spun into 45,000 miles of strand by the early part of the ensuing summer.

The core, being served with tarred yarn, passes from the drum into the final process of covering with the wire strands by the closing machines. These are so constructed that the laying-plates extend some distance above the upper floor line. The bobbins, eighteen in number, containing the strands, are placed upon a horizontal frame nearly level with the ground floor line; and, as the machine is caused to revolve by means of steam-power, the strands are unwound from their reels, and pass over the exterior of a conical hollow cap, through the centre of which the core is drawn; and the strands being thus regularly laid in a spiral direction the manufacture of the cable is completed. A draw-off motion acts in concert with the machine, and carries away the cable, as it is covered with the strands. After passing through a tank containing tar and pitch in certain proportions, and maintained at an even temperature, it is laid in large coils ready for delivery on board ship.

The greatest care is exercised in testing the insulation and efficient conduction of the wire with very delicate galvanometers and a powerful battery series of more than five hundred cells. In a separate room is arranged a series of electro-magnetic bells connected with the testing apparatus and in circuit with the wire in the machine, as well as the completed cable outside, so that any defect or want of continuity in the rope is immediately made known.

The construction of the cable and the arrangements for laying it are under the control of Mr. Bright, the engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company; its electrical condition and the apparatus for working through it being in the charge of Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician.

From the extensive plant of the Gutta Percha Company, and the energetic efforts which have been put forth, there is every probability of their portion of this great work—viz., the entire length of 2500 miles—being completed early in May next.

Messrs. Glass and Co.'s works, at East Greenwich, were erected in 1854, for the express purpose of manufacturing submarine telegraph cables. They have the advantage of a river frontage of 200 feet, with great facilities for coiling the cables directly on board vessels lying within a distance easily connected by a floating platform. The depth of the wharf from the river front to the manufactory is 400 feet, and in this area are sunk tanks capable of containing from 2000 to 3000 miles of cable, with ready means of admitting water from the river to submerge the cable from time to time during the progress of manufacture, to prove the perfect insulation, if necessary. The machinery is of the most approved description, and will be capable, with the additions now nearly completed, of producing, if necessary, 120 miles of cable per week. At present, from fifty to sixty miles per week of the Atlantic cable are manufactured, and 200 miles completed.

## STATUE OF "ERIN," BY JOHN BELL.

THIS finely characteristic figure was designed and modelled to a commission of Mr. Blashfield by Mr. Bell, the sculptor. It was intended for the Irish Exhibition in 1852, but the work being finished too late for its reception in Dublin, Mr. Blashfield had a copy made in terra-cotta, and which was finished by Mr. J. Bell and exhibited at the Royal Academy. This original in terra-cotta is now in Mr. Blashfield's possession, at his gallery, Praed-street, Paddington.

The terra-cotta clay for this statue weighed upwards of one ton before it was fired. It is, excepting the harp, all burnt in one piece, and without a flaw. It was seven days exposed to the flames of a reverberatory kiln. The height of the statue is 5 feet 4 inches.

Mr. Blashfield possesses a collection in terra-cotta, of many thousand copies of works of ancient and modern design. In an illustrated memoir upon this elegant art, with reference to terra-cotta as a material, he states:—

Much inquiry and discussion have recently taken place on the durability of stone and other substances for external architectural work in this country. It is said that a great deal of the granite disintegrates and crumbles; that marble and stone decay in a few years, and that metal readily corrodes; but it is said that well-burnt terra-cotta withstands the ravages of time unimpaired; the only secret to ensure its durability being that of sufficient firing. To obtain elegant colour, fine texture, and truth of surface, great mechanical contrivance and scientific knowledge are

required; but for durability all depends on the firing of the different articles after they are made. Ancient nations well understood this, and burnt their pottery especially to suit the purposes to which it was applied,—that for exposure to weather being the most vitrified.

Works of great magnitude may be performed in terra-cotta, in one piece, and with accuracy. The shrinking in drying after moulding or modelling is, by careful manipulation reduced to a fixed scale, and by proper dedication previous to burning the operation of firing is without risk. The objection, therefore, offered by sculptors, to the use of terra-cotta for statues is thus removed, and the economy with which sculptural works can be produced invites their aid and co-operation.

Statues, bassi-relievi, and foliage, may be modelled in this material, and dried and fired, without moulding and the risk of copying, and with the fresh and vigorous first touch of the artist unimpaired.

Mr. Blashfield has published an "Account of the History and Manufacture of Ancient and Modern Terra-Cotta; and of its Use in Architecture as a Durable and Elegant Material for Decoration," which will be read with especial interest in connection with the Works at Mill Wall, Poplar, or the Gallery of Specimens, at Praed-street.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

### THE CLERKENWELL PUMP.

A RELIC of old Clerkenwell has just been removed. It is dated ostensibly but from the commencement of the present century. Still it is associated with, and is the representative of, the patronymic spring from which the parish is named—i.e. the well, around which the parish clerks, or clerken, were wont to assemble to act Scripture plays. The whole district (says the "Curiosities of London") was originally a village, which grew up around the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, north, and the Nunnery of St. Mary, south, of what is now Clerkenwell-green. It was then a succession of pastures and slopes, with "the liver of Wells," or "Fleet," flowing between two hills on its western border; and its rural character is kept in mind by its *Coppice* and *Wilderness* rows, *Saffron-hill*, *Vineyard-gardens*, *Field-lane*, *Clerkenwell-green*, and *Con-cross*; whilst Turn-mill recalls "the noise of the water-mills" mentioned by Fitzstephen in 1190. The inscription-board of the noted pump shall tell the rest:—

A.D. 1800.

WILLIAM BOUND, } Churchwardens.  
JOSEPH BIRD, }

For the better accommodation of the neighbourhood this pump was removed to the spot where it now stands. The spring by which it is supplied is situated four feet eastward; and round it, as history informs us, the parish clerks of London, in remote ages, annually performed sacred plays. That custom caused it to be denominated "Clerks' Well," and from which this parish derived its name. The water was greatly esteemed by the Prior and Brethren of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Benedictine Nuns in the neighbourhood.

We hope another memorial of the Well is to be set up.

A FEARFUL scene occurred last Sunday night in the Wesleyan Reform chapel, North Shields. The chapel was densely crowded, aisles and every part being closely packed with people. Near the close of the sermon a person in the gallery raised a cry of "Fire!" and, on looking up to the ceiling, the congregation saw that the fire was running rapidly along the woodwork. The preacher exclaimed, "Sit still, be calm; there is no danger!" but a large portion of the congregation were up, and rushed towards the doors. Several of the officers of the church, and a considerable number of the congregation, were seafaring men, and they immediately commenced to fight back the crowd until the doors were opened. It was a remarkable instance how a few men of determined will can overcome the cowardice of a crowd. When the doors were opened, the crowd in the aisles was allowed to pour out, and then the people who had been kept in their pews were permitted to go, so that in ten minutes after the cry of fire the chapel was cleared, without a single person having received a scratch.

The French Government is about to establish several new journals in the provinces, whose mission will be to stir up the constituency to vote for the Government candidates at the coming general election.

The Governor-General of Algeria has placed the property of the tribe of Mechtras under sequestration, by way of punishment for the part taken by them in the last insurrection in Kabylia.

There are at present no less than 40,000 Chinese located in different parts of the colony of Victoria, and chiefly employed in seeking for gold at the various gold-fields.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives, in its sitting of Saturday last, terminated the discussion of the different chapters of the budget, and voted it in its *ensemble* by a majority of 62 to 5.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

WE have again to notice a very limited amount of business doing in all public securities, both for money and time. An increased demand having sprung up for money, the value of Consols has slightly given way; but the principal cause of the present inactivity must be attributed to the large supplies of gold which continue to be purchased here on Continental account—chiefly for the Bank of France. This week we have had two arrivals of gold from Australia, the amount received being over £500,000; but we understand that the whole will be sent to the Continent—chiefly to the Bank of France. In addition to small supplies forwarded to various quarters, about £150,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany. This latter shipment is probably for the purchase of silver, of which metal £500,000 has come to hand from Antwerp. These movements in the precious metals have exercised considerable influence upon the Discount Market, in which, however, the supply of money continues tolerably abundant. The demand has been certainly active, and the lowest rate for short paper in Lombard-street is 6 per cent.

The advices from India and China show very few alterations in the exchanges, but which continue sufficiently high to induce heavy shipments of silver from this country. Evidently, there is no prospect before us of money becoming cheaper for a considerable period.

The details relative to the projected International Bank in Paris have come to hand. The capital of the company will amount to 4,500,000*fr.* in shares of 200*fr.* each. Only about half of the capital will be raised at once. This project, although it is free from any novelty in banking, is regarded with more than usual favour, and, no doubt, it will be productive of much benefit to the commerce of France. The value of National Stocks and Securities has undergone no material variation, but the tendency of prices has been downwards. On Monday the Consol Market was devoid of animation, and the following prices were quoted:—Bank Stock, 22½ to 22½; Three per Cent Consols, 93½ to 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½ to 93½; Long Annuities, 1660, 2½; India Bonds, par; Exchequer Bills, par to 3*fr.* prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 93½. On Tuesday the market was very flat, and scarcely any speculation was abroad:—Bank Stock marked 22½ and 22½; Three per Cent Consols, 93½ to 93½; India Bonds, 2*fr.* dis. to 1*fr.* prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3*fr.* prem.; Consols for Account, 93½ and 93½; Exchequer Bonds, both series, 93½. Wednesday's business was limited:—Bank Stock realised 22½; the Three per Cent Consols were 93½ to 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93½; Exchequer Bills, par to 3*fr.* prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 93½. The market for English Stocks on Thursday was very tranquil, and scarcely any alteration took place in prices:—The Three per Cent, for Money, were 93½; and for Account, 93½; Exchequer Bills were par to 3*fr.* prem. The Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the rates of discount.

Advices from Mexico state that the Government of the United States is about to advance a loan of £3,000,000 in consideration of Sonora being ceded. This news is regarded in a most favourable light by the holders of Mexican Bonds, in which, however, very few speculative purchases have been made. The Foreign Market generally has continued quiet, and we have very few changes to notice in the quotations. Brazilian Five per Cent has been done at 102½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cent, 84½; Mexican Three per Cent, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 75½; Portuguese Three per Cent, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 94½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 91; Turkish Six per Cent, 97; Turkish Four per Cent, 104½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 65½; Turkish Four per Cent, 99½; Spanish Three per Cent, 41½; Danish Five per Cent, 102½; Ecuador New Consolidated, 15; French Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 93*fr.* 50*c.*

The value of all Joint-Stock Bank Shares has been well supported; but the business doing has been moderate. City 70; London and County, 32½; London Joint-Stock, 31½; London and Westminster, 47; Oriental, 41; Ottoman, 16½; Provincial of Ireland, 59½; South Australia, 36½; Union of Australia, 61.

Miscellaneous Securities have been rather inactive, as follows:—East and West India Docks, 119½; St. Katharine, 92; Victoria, 96½; Australian Agricultural, 24½; Electric Telegraph, 93; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Van Diemen's Land, 14½; Regent's Canal, 16; Worcester and Birmingham, 16½; Berlin Waterworks, 6½; East London, 106½; Grand Junction, 73; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 99; Hungerford Bridge, 8.

There has been much less activity in the market for Railway Shares than last week. The fall in prices, however, has not been extensive. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 45 ex div.; Caledonian, 62½; Chester and Holyhead, 38; Eastern Counties, 10½; Eastern Union, B Stock, 33½; Edinburgh, Perth, and

Dundee, 36½; Great Northern, 95; Ditto, A Stock, 87; Ditto, B Stock, 122½; Great Western, 68½ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101½; London and Brighton, 108½; London and North-Western, 104½ ex div.; London and South-Western, 104½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37; Midland, 82 ex div. and ex new; Norfolk, 56½; North British, 45½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 84½ ex div.; Ditto, York, 61½ ex div.; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 30½; Shropshire Union, 60; South Eastern, 74½ ex div.; South Wales, 85½ ex div.; Vale of Neath, 20½; Wimbledon and Croydon, 8½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 54 ex div.; London and Greenwich Preference, 23½; Midland Bradford, 90 ex div. and ex new.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, No. 2, 4 pm.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 76½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 116; Ditto, Redeemable at five per cent prem., 62; Great Western Five per Cent, 101½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 5; Midland Consolidated, 39 ex div. and ex new; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 111; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 116; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 108; South Wales, 97 ex div.; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 9½; Calcutta and South-Eastern, 1 prem.; Central Oude, 1 prem.; East India, 112½; Geelong and Melbourne, 21½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 51½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 82; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 31; Great Western of Canada, 26½; Ditto, New, 11½.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 6½; Lombardo-Venetian, 12½; Namur and Liège, 9; Northern of France, 39; Paris and Lyons, 50½; Sambre and Meuse, 10½.

In Mining Shares only a moderate business has been passing. On Thursday St. John del Rey were 20½; Santiago de Cuba, 17; and United Mexican, 4½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, March 9.—A very moderate supply of English wheat, mostly in middling condition, was on sale in our market to-day. Selected samples sold somewhat steadily, at last week's price; but other kinds moved off slowly, at late rates. Foreign wheat—the show of which was good—was not so active, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. There was a steady sale for barley, and fine malting samples advanced 1*d.* per quarter. Fine malt was in request, and quite as dear as last week; but other kinds ruled inactive. Oats were in full average supply, and heavy request, at barely stationary prices. Both beans and peas were steady, at full quotations; but flour commanded very little attention.

March 11.—The supplies of most kinds of grain in to-day's market were only moderate, and the trade generally was in a sluggish state. Compared with Monday, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4*fr.* to 6*fr.*; ditto, white, 5*fr.* to 6*fr.*; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4*fr.* to 6*fr.*; rye, 3*fr.* to 4*fr.*; grinding barley, 3*fr.* to 3*fr.* 10*c.*; distilling ditto, 3*fr.* to 5*fr.*; malting ditto, 5*fr.* to 5*fr.*; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 6*fr.* to 7*fr.*; brown ditto, 6*fr.* to 6*fr.*; Kingston and Ware, 6*fr.* to 7*fr.*; Chevalier, 7*fr.* to 7*fr.*; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2*fr.* to 2*fr.* 10*c.*; potato ditto, 2*fr.* to 3*fr.*; Youghal and Cork, black, 2*fr.* to 2*fr.*; ditto, white, 2*fr.* to 2*fr.*; ditto, thick beans, 3*fr.* to 3*fr.*; grey peas, 3*fr.* to 3*fr.*; mangle, 3*fr.* to 4*fr.*; white, 3*fr.* to 4*fr.*; per quarter. Town-made flour, 5*fr.* to 5*fr.*; Suffolk, 4*fr.* to 4*fr.*; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4*fr.* to 4*fr.*; per 280 lb. American flour, 2*fr.* to 3*fr.* per barrel.

Seeds.—Lined seed is dull, and rather drooping; but clover seed has advanced considerably in value. All other seeds command extreme quotations. Cakes move off slowly. Lined, English-sowing, 1*fr.* to 1*fr.*; Linseed, 1*fr.* to 1*fr.*; hempseed, 4*fr.* to 4*fr.*; per quarter. Cornmeal, 2*fr.* to 2*fr.*; per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 2*fr.* to 2*fr.*; ditto, white, 1*fr.* to 1*fr.*; tares, 5*fr.* to 6*fr.*; per bushel. English rapeseed, 8*fr.* to 8*fr.*; per quarter. Lined cakes, English, 11*fr.* to 11*fr.*; ditto, foreign, 11*fr.* to 11*fr.*; rape cakes, 15*fr.* to 15*fr.*; per ton. Canary, 7*fr.* to 7*fr.*; per quarter.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 5*fr.* 4*d.*; barley, 4*fr.* 8*d.*; oats, 2*fr.* 8*d.*; rye, 4*fr.* 4*d.*; beans, 3*fr.* 4*d.*; peas, 3*fr.* 4*d.*

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 5*fr.* 3*d.*; barley, 4*fr.* 7*d.*; oats, 2*fr.* 7*d.*; rye, 4*fr.* 3*d.*; beans, 3*fr.* 3*d.*; peas, 3*fr.* 3*d.*

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 119,007; barley, 68,523; oats, 15,511; rye, 126; beans, 6410; peas, 2311 quarters.

Tea.—Our market continues very firm for most kinds of tea, and common sound congou has sold readily, at 1*fr.* 1*fr.* per lb. The show of samples is but moderate. The stock in London is now 72,787,000 lb., against 57,523,000 lb. in 1856. The total supply in the United Kingdom amounts to 99,846,000 lb., against 73,431,000 lb. last year.

Sugar.—The raw sugar has sold to a fair extent, at the late improvement in value; but brown sorts have, in some instances, given way 6*d.* per cwt. West India has sold at 3*fr.* 6*d.* to 5*fr.*; Mauritius, 4*fr.* to 5*fr.*; Bengal, 5*fr.* to 5*fr.* 6*d.*; Native Malabar, 4*fr.* to 5*fr.*; and Manila, 4*fr.* 6*d.* per cwt. The market for refined goods is inactive, at from 6*fr.* 6*d.* to 6*fr.* 1*fr.* per cwt.

Coffee.—There is much less activity in the demand for all kinds, and the quotations are largely supported. Good old, native Ceylon is held at 5*fr.* 6*d.* per cwt. The market, though not active, is firm, and several parcels have sold for Spain. In the quotations we have no change to notice.

Provisions.—Most descriptions of Irish butter have moved off slowly, but we have no quotable change to notice in their value. In foreign qualities, only a limited business is doing, and English are much neglected. The bacon market is steady, at full prices.

Tallow.—Our market is heavy, and prices continue to give way. F.Y.C., on the spot, 6*fr.* to 6*fr.* 6*d.*, for April to June, 5*fr.* per cwt. Town tallow, 5*fr.* 6*d.* per cwt. In the value of other oils very little change has taken place. Turpentine moves off slowly, at 4*fr.* to 4*fr.* 6*d.* per cwt. for spirits.

Nitrates.—Most kinds of rum are in moderate request, at full prices. Proof Lowlands, 2*fr.* 4*d.*; East India, 2*fr.* 5*d.* per gallon. Brandy is again dearer, with an active demand. Sales of Cognac, best brands of 1851, 1*fr.* to 1*fr.* 10*c.*; 1855, 1*fr.* 6*d.*; 1856, 1*fr.* 3*d.* to 1*fr.* 4*d.* per gallon. British gin for export, proof, 3*fr.* 6*d.* to 3*fr.* 8*d.*; Geneva, 2*fr.* 9*d.* to 4*fr.* 3*d.* per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10*s.* to £4 0*s.*; clover ditto, £3 10*s.* to £5 0*s.*, and straw, 4*fr.* to 4*fr.* 10*c.* per load.

Cattle.—Hastings's Hartley, 15*fr.* 6*d.*; Tanfield Moor, 13*fr.*; Eden Main, 16*fr.*; Hutton, 17*fr.* 6*d.*; Lambton, 16*fr.* 6*d.*; South Hutton, 17*fr.*; Cassop, 15*fr.* 3*d.*; Caradoc, 15*fr.* 9*d.*; Kellon, 16*fr.* 6*d.*; Tyn, 17*fr.* 6*d.* per ton.

Leopards.—There is a moderate business doing in most kinds, at last week's prices. The supply on offer is tolerably good.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool continue to be well attended, and prices show an advance, compared with the previous series, of from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. Privately the market is very firm.

Fur.—The supplies are seasonably good, and the demand is steady, at from 6*fr.* to 12*fr.* per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The beef trade has ruled inactive, at barely last week's currency. Otherwise the trade has continued tolerably firm:—

Beef, from 3*fr.* 4*d.* to 5*fr.* 6*d.*; mutton, 4*fr.* 6*d.* to 5*fr.* 6*d.*; veal, 4*fr.* 0*d.* to 5*fr.* 8*d.*; pork, 3*fr.* 8*d.* to 5*fr.* 2*d.*; per cwt. to sink the calf.

Keen and London.—All kinds of meat have been in good request, at full prices:—

Beef, from 3*fr.* to 4*fr.* 6*d.*; mutton, 3*fr.* 6*d.* to 4*fr.* 10*d.*; veal, 3*fr.* 10*d.* to 5*fr.*; pork, 3*fr.* 8*d.* to 5*fr.* 4*d.* per cwt. by the carcass.

ROBERT HENRIET.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MARCH 6.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Lefroy to be Inspector-General of Army Schools.

BANKRUPTS.

H. DILTON, York-terrace, Ratcliffe, clothier.—J. G. YATES, Bristol, grocer.—J. WIGLEY, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, fellingmonger and provision dealer.—G. J. WAGG, Whitechapel-road, watchmaker.—A. SYME, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, stationer and music-seller.—T. HILL, Liverpool, broker.—T. HUGHES, Dudley, Worcestershire, innkeeper.—R. ELLIOTT, Walsley, street, Oxford-street, rope, line, twine, and sacking dealer.—H. C. VAN-DE-GRIFT, Madras-street, Bond-street, Middlesex, wine and spirits dealer.—J. DUCKLES, Maryport, Cumberland, grocer and tea-dealer.—T. THOMAS, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, carpenter and builder.—W. M. ALMON, Stafford, innkeeper.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 10.

Royal Horse Guards: M. B. D. Adderley to be Lieut.-Colonel.

1st Dragoon Guards: Cornet J. Cunningham to be Lieutenant.

1st Dragoon: Lieut.-Col. I. W. Jones to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Wardlaw to be Lieut.-Colonel; Brevet Major W. De C. Ehrhart to be Major; Lieut. G. M. Robertson to be Captain; Cornet J. U. Graham to be Lieutenant; W. S. Tucker to be Cornet.

4th Light Dragoons: W. Serjison to be Cornet.

12th: W. E. Shaw to be Cornet.

Military Train: Lieut. J. Milne to be Lieutenant; Cornet B. H. Burke to be Ensign; Cornet W. Matthews and M. Powell to be Riding-Masters.

Royal Artillery: Lieut.-Col. J. McCoy to be Colonel; Brevet Major G. T. Devereux to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Major H. T. Fitzgibbon to be Captain; Second Captain W. N. Hardy to be Captain; Lieut. H. P. P. Twiss to be Second Captain; Lieut. H. P. P. Twiss to be Second Captain.

5th Foot: Ensign H. Walpole to be Lieutenant.

7th: A. J. Harriott to be Ensign.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surg. R. Hungerford, J. Storey, Acting Assist.-Surg. W. Barry, J. Munday, W. O'Halloran, M. Grant, M.D.; J. Read, H. Palmer, W. Fisher, J. Pollock, Acting Assist.-Surg. E. Wilson, A. C. Robinson, W. Sharpe, S. Fuller, J. Cruise, W. H. Jenkins, T. N. Hoyle, F. H. Forsyth, to be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces.

BREVET.—Col. J. Eyre to be Major-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. V. D. Donaldson to be Colonel; Brevet Major E. Roche to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. P. D. Stokes to



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New Song by JAMES ROBINSON. Price 2s.  
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metallic plates, and every improvement, the property of a Lady  
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time in the various climates of our colonies. In elegant walnut, rose-  
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fancy tables, six cabriole chairs, a spring-stuffed settee and easy-  
chair, covered in rich satin tabaret and loose cases, fine too-table  
pillars and handsome pier and clock, magnificent chiffoir, fitted with  
lofty plate glass back and doors and a marble-top, and a large-  
size chimney-glass, in richly-carved frame. To be seen at LEWIN  
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well-made Chemises are supplied for a Guinea; and Six suitable for  
the voyage to India at a much less sum. In the Fancy Departments  
every description of elaborate work and beautiful Embroidery will be  
found in great variety. A newly-constructed 'Chimise' of great merit,  
has been registered according to Act of Parliament by  
JAY and SUTCLIFF.  
THE SPONSALLIA, 246, Regent-street.

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READY-MADE LINEN Dressing Gowns, Cambric Handkerchiefs,  
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The articles are all of the best quality, and the greatest attention is paid to  
the fit and work. A case of goods sent for inspection upon applica-  
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Carriage-free, on receipt of Post-office order.  
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A Book with Illustrations and Prices sent on receipt of a  
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made.  
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and Linsey-Woolsey Skirts, from 10s. 6d.  
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Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers,  
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All of the best material and work, at wholesale prices.  
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Shirts with the new French Quilling for fronts, collars, cuffs,  
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of the new Military, Elite, or Navy shapes, free by post for 6s. 6d.  
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NEW FABRICS  
sent  
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£1 15s.;  
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£2 7s.;  
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£2 18s. 6d.;  
and Flounced Silks, £1 10s. to £5  
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7s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.;  
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And Irish Poplins,  
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the Queen, 69, Gracechurch-street, City, during the alteration  
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promises, their Family Linen, Silk Mercery, General Drapery, and  
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The temporary entrance to the shop is at 170, Fenchurch-street,  
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Trimmed and Furnished,  
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**UNDERCLOTHING for HOME, INDIA, and ALL COLONIES,**  
for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

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**LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS**  
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TROUSSEAUX.  
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**MOURNING ORDERS**  
At PETER ROBINSON'S  
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From the immense business done by this house with country cus-  
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Always on hand, a very large stock of  
SKIRTS, MANILES, and BONNETS.  
Also every description of Goods in the Piece, warranted of the best  
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Complete suits for WIDOWS' and CHILDREN'S MOURNING  
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Skirts made up with flounces, in great variety.—Address, PETER  
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**NEW FABRICS for MOURNING.**  
THE DELHI CASIMERE,  
THE CHAPPEL PARAMATTA,  
THE CHAPPEL DALZIMINE,  
THE BARKER HATAMATTA.  
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obtained only at PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse,  
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**OPENING of NEW INDIA ROOMS.**—  
FARMER and ROGERS, in consequence of the enormous in-  
crease of business in their INDIA and CHINA DEPARTMENTS,  
have been compelled to OPEN THE NEW and SPACIOUS ROOMS,  
devoted exclusively to the exhibition of India and China Shawls.  
The assortment, which is the largest in England, comprises every descrip-  
tion of Shawl manufactured in India and China. India Shawls  
bought and exchanged.—THE GREAT SHAWL and CLOAK EM-  
PORIUM, 121, 173, 175, Regent-street.

**CORSETS PLASTIQUES.**—These Corsets,  
after four years' trial, have been universally approved, and are  
at present worn and recommended by thousands as combining the great  
requirements of ease, elegance and economy, with a guaranteed fit.  
Rapport à l'Académie française de Médecine de Paris, de la Société  
Impériale de Médecine de Lyon, Médecins d'Or et d'Argent de  
plusieurs Sociétés savantes.—Dépôt de l'inventeur, F. PONTAINE,  
88, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

**THE ARMY and NAVY SHIRT COLLAR.**  
Patented, can be worn in the usual way, or to turn down.  
Note that all the Genuine are stamped  
"FREDK. LAURENCE, PATENT ARMY and NAVY."

**THE ARMY and NAVY SHIRT COLLAR.**  
The above consists of four substitutes, and is the best Shirt  
Collar ever invented. Note all are stamped  
"FREDK. LAURENCE, PATENT ARMY and NAVY."

**THE ARMY and NAVY SHIRT COLLAR.**  
To be had of all Tailors, Glovers, and Shirtmakers throughout  
the United Kingdom. All are stamped  
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**JUPONS à RESSORT DEPOSE.**—For the  
Ball-room, Promenade, or Travelling these PATENT SPRING  
PETTICOATS are perfection; they are crease or get out of order,  
and are particularly graceful and healthy. Packed in a small box,  
and sent any distance upon receipt of a Post-office order for 15s. 6d.  
Address, Mrs. ROBERTSHAW, 100, Oxford-street.

**ROBERTSHAW'S PORIZO SHIRT.**—  
Registered, 3 and 6 Vic., cap. 100. Price, 4 for 35s. The fit  
and work of these shirts are unequalled, and the fabric are of the  
same sterling makes for which the house has been celebrated for  
above seventy years.—Address Robertshaw, 100, Oxford-street.  
Established 1777.

**LADIES requiring FANCY NEEDLEWORK**  
of the most fashionable description, and best quality, are re-  
quested to favour the Misses D'ALMAINE, No. 10, Brompton-row,  
Brompton, London, S.W. (established 1818), with their orders, as  
they may depend upon attention and punctuality in their execution.  
An extensive assortment of articles for English and Gipsy Lin-  
dholley, Berlin Woole, Silks, Patterns, and every requisite for the  
work-table. A detailed list sent by return of post.

**EARLY-CLOSING HOSIERY ESTA-**  
BLISHMENT.—HIRD'S LONGCLOTH SHIRTS, Six for  
37s. 6d. and 43s. Linen Collars, 11s. a dozen. 22 different sizes to  
choose from.—A. J. HIRD, 363, Oxford-street (four doors east of  
the Pantheon).

**CAUTION.—GEORGE HOBSON, TAILOR,**  
57, Lombard-street, begs to notify to his customers and the  
public generally, that a person in the same street involving his name  
and motto of "Excellence and Economy," but that he has no con-  
nection with him or any other house in London.

**DO YOU KEEP LIVERY SERVANTS?**—  
DOUBT'S LIVERIES please masters and servants. Foot-  
man's Suit, best quality, £3 2s.—17, Old Bond-street; 23, Burlington-  
arcade; and 49, Lombard-street. Established 1781.

**FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES.**  
183, Strand.  
Catalogue post-free.

**FRANGIPANNI—PIESSE and LUBIN,**  
Perfumery Factors, 2, New Bond-street, London, are the only  
makers of the genuine Frangipanni Scent, pronounced by con-  
noisseurs to be the most fragrant and lasting odour made.

**VIOLETS.—BRIEDENBACH'S WOOD**  
VIOLET SCENT presents a bunch of violets fresh from the  
fields, in very lasting, and does not stain the handkerchiefs. Price  
2s. 6d.—157, New Bond-street (Facing Redmayne's).

**FOR the COMPLEXION, GOWLAND'S**  
LOTION.—Persons exposed to the weather at this variable  
season will, immediately on the application of this celebrated herbal  
preparation, experience its extraordinary genial qualities. It produces  
and sustains great purity, delicacy, and vivacity of complexion, re-  
moves freckles, spots, and pimples, and promotes healthy action and  
elasticity of the skin. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Price,  
1/2 Pint, 2s. 9d.; 1/4 Pint, 1s. 6d.; Quarts, 3s. 6d.

**JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL** for the  
HALL; Jockey Club, Frangipanni, and Wood-Violet Per-  
fumes for the Handkerchief; and Indian Soap for the Skin.—Man-  
ufacture, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Crystal Palace.

**JONES'S FLESH SOAP.**  
Is, per packet, allays irritation, and produces a soft and healthy  
skin. To be had through any Italian Warehouseman and Chemist.  
Jones and Sons, near the Turnpike, Islington, London, N.

**SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S PRIMROSE**  
SOAP.—The attention of Families, Housekeepers, Landladies,  
&c., is directed to this new well-known and highly-appreciated do-  
mestic article, which, possessing all the sweetness of a toilet soap, is  
still the most economical that can possibly be obtained for general  
household purposes. It is sold by most of the respectable Oilmen and  
Grocers in London, at the price of the common ordinary yellow soap.  
Be particular to observe that "John Knight, Primrose, York-place,  
St. George's East," is stamped on each bar.

**THE BELMONT GLYCERINE SOAP**  
contains Price's Pure Glycerine, distilled by their patent  
process, from Palm Oil. It is recommended for washing infants and  
shaving; it softens the skin, and is a most agreeable toilet soap for  
general use. PRICE'S CANDLES, which will not drop grease when  
carried, these, used as chamber candles, prevent damage to dresses  
and carpets. They should be burnt in the candlesticks made specially  
for them in imitation bronze, with cotton-branch stems, and palm-  
leaf feet; having stamped round the edge, "Price's Patent Candle  
Company, Limited." All the above may now be had retail through  
any Druggist, Perfumery, or Grocer.  
The Soap





THE QUEEN AND PRINCES OF OUDE AND SUITE AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

On Tuesday week the Queen of Oude honoured Drury-lane Theatre with a state visit. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princes and a large suite, including two or three European ladies. The Royal party occupied four boxes, the Queen and her ladies being in the Royal box, the Princes and gentlemen of their Court in the adjoining boxes. This, being the first appearance of her Majesty at any public place, created considerable interest and curiosity. The effect of so many and varied Oriental costumes was rich and peculiar, and the blue and silver tissue hung entirely over the Royal box for the purpose of shrouding the Queen from vulgar gaze gave an air of mystery to the dark faces, rich dresses, and flashing jewels which were dimly seen through it. Her Majesty's visit lasted from the commencement to the end of the performances, the interest and astonishment of the Royal party seeming to increase every moment, more particularly during the pantomime. None but females were allowed to receive or attend upon the Queen during the evening.



"ERIN," BY J. BELL. EXECUTED IN TERRA COTTA BY BLASHFIELD.  
(SEE PAGE 244.)

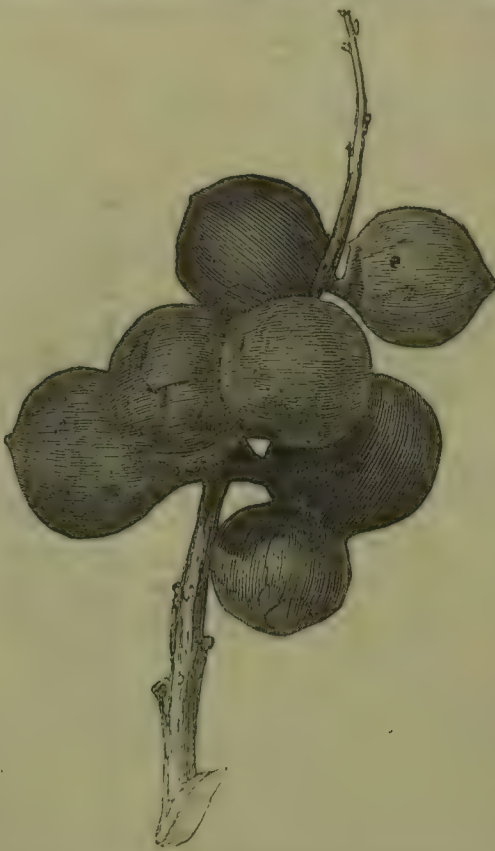
## GALL-NUTS UPON OAK-TREES IN DEVON.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Much attention has been drawn to the oak-trees in Devonshire during the last three or four years. They have suddenly appeared studded with gall-nuts, in numbers so abundant as nearly to equal the leaves. The specimens which I forward will give some idea of the clusters with which the trees are loaded. I am not aware whether this gall-nut is equal in its astringent qualities to the gall-nuts imported, or whether it might become a useful article of commerce; but in some districts it is so plentiful that almost any amount might be collected at a cheap rate.

"No present," say Kirby and Spence (l. 315), "No present that insects have made to the arts is equal in utility and universal interest, comes more home to our best affections, or is the instrument of producing more valuable fruits of human wisdom and genius, than the product of the animal to which I have alluded. You will readily conjecture I mean the fly that gives birth to the gall-nut, from which ink is made." It is of the genus *Cynips*. They are imported from Smyrna, Aleppo, and other ports in the Levant, and from the East Indies.

"The galls most esteemed are known in commerce under the name of blue galls, being the produce of the first gathering, before the fly has issued from the gall. It will not be uninteresting to know that from these, when bruised, may occasionally be obtained perfect specimens of the insect. The galls which have escaped the first scatches—and from most of which the fly has emerged—are called white galls, and are of very inferior quality, containing less of the astringent principle than the blue galls, in the proportion of two to three. The white and blue galls are usually imported mixed, in about equal proportions, and are then called galls in sorts. If no substitute equal to galls, as a constituent part of ink, has been discovered, the same may be said of these productions, as one of the



GALL-NUTS UPON OAK-TREES IN DEVON.

most important of our dyeing materials constantly employed in dyeing black."

On examining the specimens which I send it will be seen that some of them have a hole on one side from which the insect has escaped. These will come under the denomination white galls, as described, and these are a season older than the others. The others still contain the insect; and if they are carefully cut open with a penknife a live grub or maggot will be found in the centre. Try them.

"All these tumours," continue the entomologists above quoted, "owe their origin to the deposition of an egg in the substance out of which they grow. This egg, too small almost for perception, the parent insect, a little four-winged fly, introduces into a puncture, made by her curious spiral sting, and in a few hours it becomes surrounded with a fleshy chamber, which not only serves its young for shelter and defence, but also for food, the future little hermit feeding upon its interior, and there undergoing its metamorphosis. Nothing can be more varied than these habitations. Some are of a globular form, of a bright red colour. \* \* \* Others, beset with spines or clothed with hair, are like seed-vessels. \* \* \* Some are exactly round; others like little mushrooms; others resemble artichokes; while others again might be taken for flowers. In short they are of a hundred different forms, and of all sizes, from that of a pin's head to that of a walnut. Nor is their situation on the plant less diversified. Some are found upon the leaf

itself, others upon the footstalks only, others upon the roots, and others upon the buds. \* \* \* How the mere insertion of an egg into the substance of a leaf or twig, even if accompanied, as some imagine, by a peculiar fluid, should cause the growth of such singular protuberances around it, philosophers are as little able to explain, as why the insertion of a particle of variolous matter into a child's arm should cover it with pustules of small-pox. \* \* \* When chemically analysed, galls are found to contain only the same principles as the plant from which they spring, but in a more concentrated state."

Now, it may reasonably be asked, whether these English galls, suddenly become so abundant, could not be turned to some use? It may not be easy to explain the cause that has developed them so plentifully during the last few years; but the fact nevertheless remains—they are "as thick as blackberries." In depositing her eggs the insect appears to select the newest twigs (for they are deposited in the bark of the twig, and not in the leaf)—that is, in laying her eggs in the spring of 1857, she will choose the shoots of last year's growth. It may be remarked, also, that it is the young oak-trees that are the most covered with these gall-nuts, or the branches of trees that have been pollarded. A live grub is found in most of them during the summer and autumn months; but at this period of the year the perfect insect has in most cases escaped. I detected one insect on the point of emerging. It is not a fly; it is a minute beetle, about the eighth of an inch long.

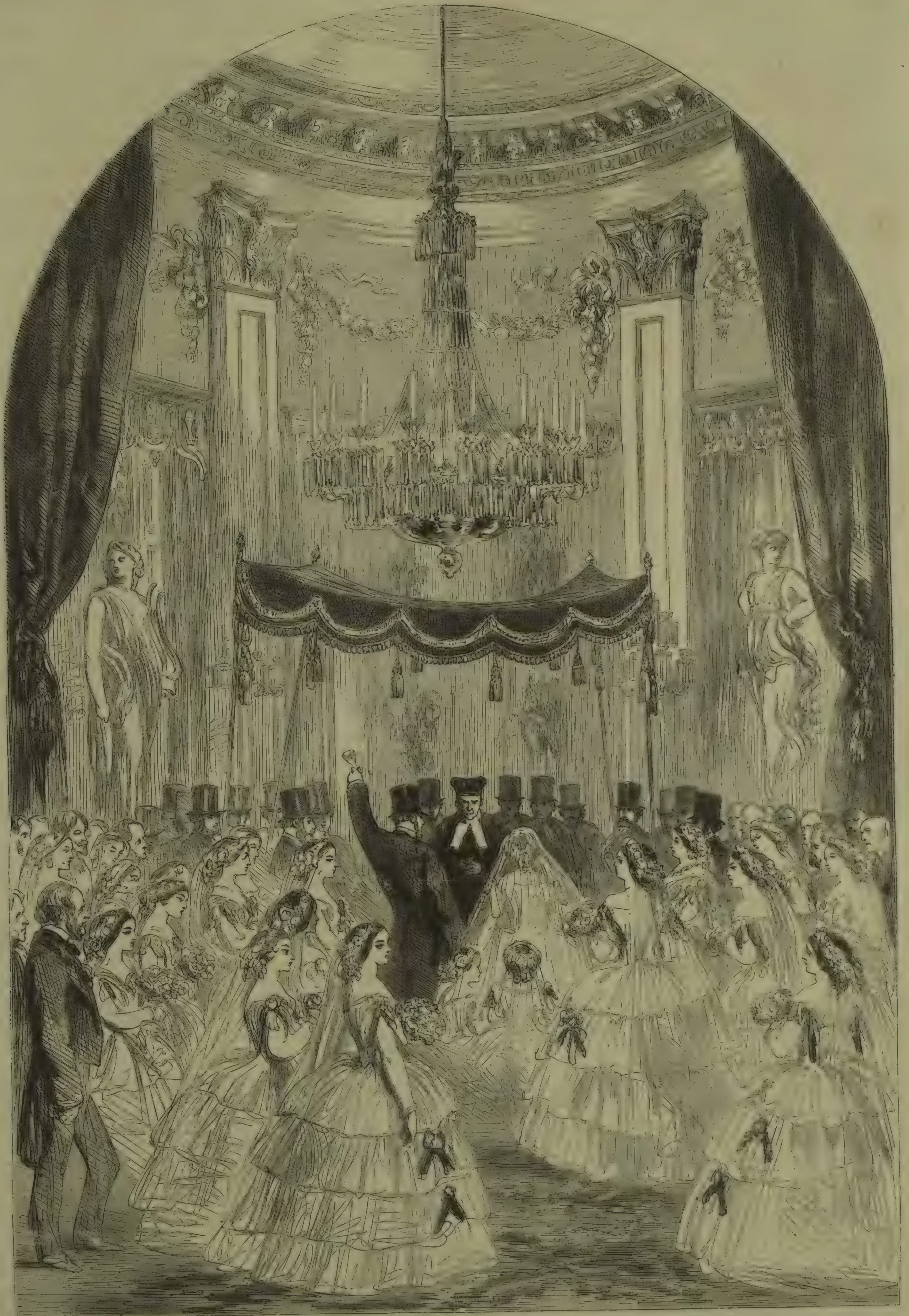
Sidmouth.

P. O. H.



PUMP IN RAY-STREET, CLERKENWELL-GREEN, SUPPLIED FROM THE CLERKS' WELL.—(SEE PAGE 244.)





MARRIAGE CEREMONIAL OF THE BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD AND MISS LEONORA ROTHSCHILD: THE BRIDEGROOM BREAKING THE WINE-CUP  
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House met at four o'clock, when the Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The Royal Marine Forces Bill, the Chief Constables Bill, the Public Health (Supplemental) 1857 Bill, and the Ionian Subjects Commission Bill.

The Earl of EGLINGHAM presented a petition from Irvine against the opium trade; and petitions from other places in Scotland, praying for a restriction on the traffic in spirits in that part of the kingdom.

**DIVORCE AND TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION BILL.**—Lord LYNCHBURGH asked the noble Lord on the woolsack what course he meant to pursue with respect to the Divorce Bill and the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill?—The Lord CHANCELLOR replied, that in the present state of Parliament it was not the intention of the Government to proceed further with these bills during the present Session; but they would, undoubtedly, be reintroduced, with some slight alterations, at the earliest period after the reassembling of Parliament.

## THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY called the attention of their Lordships to the subject of the opium trade. His object was to ascertain the state of the law, in order to devise some remedy for the evil of which he complained. A good deal had been heard of the opium traffic between India and China, and of late the public mind and the public conscience had been greatly scandalised by the immoral system which had been so long in existence in the Indian and Chinese Seas. So long as that system was allowed to continue it would be impossible for peace, quiet, or good order to subsist between our Indian territories and those of the Emperor of China. His Lordship concluded by moving that certain queries should be submitted to the Judges touching the legality of the arrangements made by the East India Company for the cultivation of the poppy in India, and the sale of opium in China.

The Lord CHANCELLOR saw no case for the opinion of the Judges. Suppose they pronounced the trade illegal, were they to punish all engaged in it for twenty-five years past? The Government would submit the questions so far as related to the manufacture and sale of opium to the legal advisers of the Crown.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said if the whole case were referred to the law officers of the Crown he would withdraw his motion.

Earl GREY thought the question was one of too grave importance to be handed over to the law officers of the Crown. It required the consideration of Government on principles of policy and equity.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE declined to go into the question of legality or illegality on the part of the East India Company. Government could not put down the use of opium. The Chinese were all dram-drinkers, but they preferred opium. The choice lay between the one and the other. To stop the China trade would be to introduce drunkenness in China.

Earl GRANVILLE said the instructions to be sent out to the Plenipotentiaries were such, he could assure the House, as would place our relations with China on a satisfactory basis for the future.

The Earl of MALMESBURY approved of the Plenipotentiary with such objects. The treaties of China with France and England both were about expiring, and should be carefully renewed. Why should not France and England act together on this occasion?

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY had never suggested the abandonment of opium-growing in India. He wished to disconnect the Government from it. If the law officers were against him he would not fear to appeal to the country.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH inquired how the question was to be adjuicated?

The Lord CHANCELLOR said he had suggested that the facts should be submitted to the law officers.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: How are you to get at the facts?

The Duke of ARGYLL said most of the facts could be almost taken for granted.

The Earl of DERBY said the arrangement between the House on either side was made by the Earl of Shaftesbury after his own fashion, but that was not binding on the House.

The resolutions, after some slight hesitation, were withdrawn.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord Peversey took the oath and his seat for East Sussex.

**BILLS WITHDRAWN.**—Sir J. PAKINGTON withdrew his Education Bill for the Session.—Mr. HARDY withdrew his Beer Bill for the Session.—Mr. WHITESIDE withdrew his Irish Chancery Bills, and Sir G. GREY the Reformatory Schools Bill, for the Session.

**THE SOUND DUES.**—In answer to Mr. G. Duncan, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he believed the treaty for the commutation of the Sound Dues would be signed this week. It included a reduction not of the Sound Dues only, but also of the Transit Dues, of four-fifths their present amount.

**RESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER.**—The SPEAKER wished to say a few words before he called on the Clerk to read the orders of the day. He felt it was his duty to announce to the House that he would retire from the Speakership at the close of this Parliament. It was nearly eighteen years since he had been elected Speaker; and he could not contemplate the close of the period without pain, and still more without a feeling of the deepest gratitude for the support he had received from all parties [Here the right hon. gentleman became much affected]. But he was reminded of late years of his increasing inability to perform the duties of his office. It had been his constant endeavour to simplify the proceedings, at the same time that he had been anxious to preserve all their ancient rights and privileges. In this he had received the unvarying support of every member, for which he could never be sufficiently grateful.—Lord PALMERSTON said he was sure he was the faithful exponent of the feelings of the House in saying that every member felt regret at hearing this announcement. It was his deliberate opinion that there never had been a better Speaker (loud cheers). He gave notice that on Tuesday, before beginning business, he should move an address to the Crown in recognition of his long and important services.

On the motion of Lord PALMERSTON it was agreed that orders of the day should take precedence of notices of motion on Thursdays.

## OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

On the motion for the second reading of the Income-tax Bill, Mr. DISRAELI said he supposed no one would doubt that we were at war, and, as he felt that any Ministry must face the difficulties of their position and must uphold the honour and interests of the country, he would not oppose the second reading of this measure, or insist, as it had been his intention to do, upon the reduction of the Income-tax to 5d. Besides, as the indirect taxation was not to be reduced, he could not insist upon a reduction of the direct taxation. He wished that those who clamoured for a reduction of taxation would consider how much taxation was increased by the aggressive character of our foreign policy. Let them look at the Persian war. Peace had been made with Persia, as he was informed, by our accepting at Persia what we rejected at Constantinople, but that rejection could not have cost the country less than half a million of money. If we were to have half a dozen of these half-million difficulties, he wanted to know how we were ever to get quit of the Income-tax. The Chinese difficulty itself, he feared, would swallow up a whole year of the Income-tax.

Mr. B. COCHRANE regretted that they were about to go to the country without some assurance that their relations with Naples were to be changed. He was no friend of the King of Naples: no one regretted the conduct of his Majesty more than he did; but he thought the sufferings of the Neapolitans were aggravated by the policy of the noble Lord; and he hoped, therefore, the Minister would give some assurance that definitive relations were about to be resumed with that country.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS regretted that the Government persisted in levying the tax from incomes under £150.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY complained of the system where a collector of the tax was a defaulter that compelled the taxpayers to pay it over again.

After a few remarks from Major Reed, Mr. Muntz, Sir G. Strickland, Dr. Michell, and others,

Lord PALMERSTON replied to Mr. Disraeli, and defended his policy, which the right honourable gentleman had characterised as turbulent and aggressive. He contended that the late war, the recent peace, the relations we held with all European Powers and with the United States, showed no signs of an aggressive policy. As to the quarrel with Persia, that arose out of the turbulent and aggressive policy of Persia in seizing Herat. Then, with regard to China, he supposed the assassinations, the poisonings, and the burnings of the Chinese were owing to the turbulent and aggressive policy of Government. He warned Mr. Disraeli that this turbulent and aggressive policy would not prove a good hustings cry. The country was too clear-sighted for that, and the answer they would give would be something different from what the right honourable gentleman expected.

Mr. GLADSTONE thought there was a material connection between our foreign policy and high taxation. As to the Persian war, he thought it was much to be regretted that there had not been a full discussion of the question in the House. The noble Lord imputed the blame of the war to Persia; but a large portion, if not a majority, of the House were of a different opinion. As to Naples, to which Mr. Baillie Cochrane had alluded, he did not for a moment question the humanity of the motives of the Government, but he believed their policy was inadequate to the occasion; and he was sorry to learn they had not produced the slightest alleviation to the sufferers. He agreed with Lord John Russell that either too much was done on that occasion, or too little. As to our relations with the United States, while he heartily approved of the treaty respecting Central America, and regretted that it had been delayed by the American Senate, he could not forget that the previous policy of the Government on that question was highly reprehensible. As to the question before the House, he agreed that it was not desirable to oppose the Income-tax for the present year. But he protested against the system now in vogue of voting the income before they inquired into the expenditure. Something had been said about the reconstruction of the Income-tax. The public had

been amused and tickled with that subject ever since the tax was imposed. For his part, he believed that idea was a mere delusion. It would be much better if the public would rather turn their attention to the removal of the Income-tax altogether. But that could only be done by an immediate and close attention to the Estimates. A little time longer and it would be too late.

Mr. MALINS was glad there was no opposition to this bill. Though he derived all his own income from precarious sources, he was convinced it was impossible to reconstruct the tax so as to make a distinction between permanent and precarious incomes. They might as well insist upon making a distinction between permanent and precarious incomes with regard to the Assessed Taxes, or the House-tax, or even the Tea-duties. But this only made him the more anxious to remove it altogether. With respect to our foreign politics, he hoped that in future we would either not interfere at all or would interfere with effect.

Mr. V. SMITH defended the conduct of the Government in the Persian war. The papers on that question were all ready, and would have been on the table of the House at the opening of the Session, had not the negotiations commenced at Paris. And as to producing them now, it would be altogether without precedent to do so till the treaty was ratified.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought the question with Persia could not be altogether passed over by the House when the proper time came for the discussion. With regard to China, it must not be forgotten that the resolution which was carried on Tuesday was not the motion of Mr. Cobden only, but was now the solemn and deliberate judgment of the House. He was glad to learn that a Plenipotentiary was to be sent out with new instructions. It was no doubt desirable that we should insist upon our treaty rights; but let it not be forgotten that the rights of the Chinese were to be respected too. He was satisfied that if the Government, when they received the despatches in January last, instead of approving of them, had written to Sir John Bowring, instructing him to suspend all operations till a person of competent authority had been sent out to relieve him—if that had been done he was sure their conduct would have been approved of on all sides of the House. He then adverted to the principle laid down in the Treaty of Paris, that free ships made free goods; and to the further step proposed by the Secretary to the United States, that mercantile traffic should be altogether undisturbed by a state of war. He owned, though the proposal carried an air of humanity about it, it would not prevent war; and if it did, yet it would greatly cripple the energies of this country. At present foreign countries were unwilling to go to war with us, because they knew if they did we should sweep their commerce off the seas. That fear would be removed if mercantile commerce was to be spared. In a war with the United States we would have no means of attack upon them at all, while they could invade Canada with impunity. It might be said that we would still have the power of blockade; but that blockade was now so difficult to establish that it was almost useless. He hoped, therefore, that no British Minister would sign such a treaty as that he had referred to without the most mature consideration.

Mr. Drummond, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, and Sir C. Napier also repudiated the idea of England giving up her maritime rights.

Mr. COBDEN thought discussions of this nature were exceedingly inconvenient. The question was not whether we should abandon our belligerent rights. They had been abandoned. The time would come when this question would be fully discussed, and he only rose at present to protest against the doctrines which had just been put forward.

Mr. NEWDEGATE lamented the insertion of the articles in the Paris Treaty which abandoned the rights of privateering. He hoped the American suggestions would not be agreed to.

Mr. M. MILNES defended and Mr. WHITESIDE opposed the policy of Lord Palmerston's Government.

Sir FITZROY KELLY was surprised that no member of her Majesty's Government had risen to reply to Lord John Russell. He believed if any British Minister were to sign a treaty embodying the views that were ascribed to Lord Palmerston in his speech at Liverpool he would strike a blow at the naval supremacy of the country. He hoped that the Prime Minister would take some opportunity before the evening closed to express his sentiments on the subject. With regard to the Income-tax, he did not mean to oppose it at its present stage, but at some future period he would take the sense of the House whether the arrangement of 1853, by which the Income-tax was to conclude in 1860, was to be held binding or not.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said no conclusion had been come to by the Government with respect to the proposition of Mr. Muntz. As to the Income-tax, the present bill did not conclude the House as to the final disposition of the Income-tax either in one way or another.

Lord H. VANE supported the bill, in the hope that such economy would be exercised in future years as would enable them to dispense with the Income-tax.

The bill was then read a second time.

## COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, Mr. GLADSTONE, who meant, previously to going into Committee, to move a resolution in favour of a reduction of the Estimates beyond the point to which the Ministers had reduced them, missed his opportunity of doing so, in consequence of Lord J. Russell having engaged his attention at the moment when the question was put. He appealed to the Government to allow him still to make his motion, but the Ministers refused to give way.

Sir C. WOOD then proceeded with the Navy Estimates, and explained that he would take a vote on account for one-third of the Estimates. He added that he had not been able to reduce the number of men as he anticipated; for, though he had paid off a great number of ships, and given all the sailors an opportunity of leaving, yet he found that the sailors engaged for continuous service felt themselves so comfortable that to a man they refused to leave.

This vote, after a desultory conversation, was agreed to, as were several others.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

**RULES FOR TAKING THE DIVISIONS.**—Certain resolutions in regard to the taking of divisions were adopted on the motion of Lord REDFERN; but, on the suggestion of the Lord CHANCELLOR of the ludicrous appearance which would be presented by two Peers, on a small division, going into one gallery, and three into another, a provision was inserted that the galleries and space before the throne should not be cleared unless specially ordered.

The Commons Inclosure Bill passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. SPOONER gave notice that, should he have a seat in the next Parliament, he would take the earliest opportunity of asking the House to repeal the grant to Maynooth. [This indication of the hon. member's pertinacity excited much amusement in the House.]

Mr. PEEL, after stating, in answer to Captain Leicester Vernon, that he declined to produce the names and services of those officers and soldiers who had been recommended for the Victoria Cross and rejected, gave notice that he would move the Army Estimates on Thursday next.

## THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

Lord PALMERSTON then rose to move a vote of thanks to the Speaker on his retirement, after a service of nearly eighteen years. That man, he said, must be a superficial observer who had not observed how much of their efficiency depended upon the ability and skill of the individual who filled the chair. The Speaker combined promptitude of decision, justness of judgment, and firmness of purpose with the most courteous manners; and how that natural dignity which adorned himself, and which was most striking when free, as in the present instance, from artifice or affectation, had communicated itself through his influence to all the deliberations of the House. No member had ever had occasion to consult the Speaker without experiencing affability and courtesy. With regard to the forms of the House, the Speaker had the merit of adapting the forms begun in the earliest times to the usages and requirements of modern society, without impairing their efficiency and value. He was sure that in saying this he was only expressing the sentiments of the whole House, and he had great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks embodying these opinions.

Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the fact that gentlemen on the left of the chair could also appreciate the mingled firmness and courtesy with which he had regulated the debates, and, when necessary, had controlled them. The eighteen years of his Speakership had witnessed important events, and some of the greatest men the country had ever possessed flourished in it. He had no doubt the Speakership—now about to terminate—would go down in history as no mean epoch. He felt unequal to the task of doing justice to those circumstances, but he could assure him of the affection and respect which the House entertained for him, and their wish for his health and happiness in his comparative retirement.

The SPEAKER was about to put the question, when Lord J. RUSSELL rose, and said that though it was unnecessary for him to add anything to what had been said, yet for his own gratification he begged to add a few words. He referred to the abilities of his immediate predecessor, Lord Dunfermline, and yet the merits of the present Speaker became so speedily apparent—he so won upon the hearts of the House—that his authority was at once recognised. His nice judgment had marked where it was possible to alter an ancient form without surrendering a valuable privilege. Further improvements in those forms might perhaps be made, and he could only hope that whoever succeeded him in the chair would show the same distinguished judgment, firmness, and courtesy that were so eminently displayed by the present Speaker.

The motion was then put, and carried by acclamation.

The SPEAKER rose to return thanks, when all the members uncovered. He could assure the House that, often as he had experienced their kindness and indulgence, he had not words to express his sense of this crowning reward—the most valuable reward that could be offered to a public servant. [Here the right honourable gentleman's voice faltered, and for a few minutes he was unable to proceed.] From the bottom of his heart he thanked them.

Lord PALMERSTON then, following former precedents, moved an address to the Crown, praying that the Crown may confer some mark of the Royal

favour on Mr. Speaker, and assuring her Majesty that this House would make good the expense.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON seconded the motion. He was one of that small number who had been in the House during the whole of his Speakership. He was not one of the majority that originally elected him; but he could assure the House that from that day to this the minority felt his merits as warmly as the majority.

This resolution was also agreed to *nem. con.*, as was another—that the Speaker's reply be inserted in the records.

## THE LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE called the attention of the House to the grievances complained of in the petitions of the men engaged in the Land Transport Corps, who served during the late war in the Crimea, and who had since been disembodied, without having their claims attended to. He moved that the matter be referred to a Select Committee.

Sir W. CODRINGTON bore testimony to the efficiency of the Land Transport Corps in the Crimea, and hoped the Government would not neglect their claims.

Mr. PEEL defended the conduct of the Government, and contended that, if economy were to be attended to, it must necessarily be attended with cases of hardship. He had no objection to a Committee if Mr. Duncombe pressed for it.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend an Act of last Session relating to the duty on race-horses.

## INCOME-TAX BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on the Income-tax Bill, Sir F. KELLY entered at some length into arguments against the continuance of the Income-tax at 7d., contrary to the arrangement of 1853, and moved, as an amendment, that the rate be reduced to 5d.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended the bill, and reminded the House that they had to meet this year the sum of £2,000,000 which had been borrowed in 1854 on the express ground that the increased Income-tax could not be at once made available, and would not cease all at once.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved another amendment, to the effect that incomes under £150 should be exempted from the Income-tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the hardship upon persons of small incomes, but reminded the Committee that his bill proposed a great reduction from the existing plan.

After some discussion the amendment was negatived by a majority of fifty-three to seven.

The clauses of the bill went through Committee, and the House resumed

## FINANCIAL REFORM.

On bringing up the report on supply, Mr. GLADSTONE rose to move that, in order to secure to the country that relief from taxation which it justly expects, it is necessary in the judgment of the House to revise, and further reduce the expenditure of the State. He admitted that this resolution was in some sense a theoretical one, and as such it would not interfere with the ordinary proceedings of the House, while it would have the effect of referring these votes back to the Government, to revise and recast the scale on which they were framed. His reasons for moving the resolution were—first, that no sufficient provisions were made for the emergencies of the year; and next, that the expenditure of the country was rising to such a height as threatened to embarrass the Parliament altogether. There was every reason to anticipate a deficiency even in the present year, and that deficiency he feared would be greatly increased in the following years. He regretted to learn that the Succession-duties, which he had himself introduced, and which he calculated would yield £2,000,000, only yielded £500,000; and that its maximum amount, as now calculated, of £1,500,000 would not be reached till 1863. He was sorry to learn that; but he wanted to know why the Government had not before introduced a bill to levy the Succession-duties on corporations. On the subject of the expenditure, he stated that the increase in the estimates since 1853 was fully £7,000,000; and of that sum, nearly £5,500,000 had nothing to do with the war. The military and naval expenditure had risen from £15,000,000 in 1841, and from £16,000,000 in 1852 to £20,500,000 in the present year. No reason could be assigned for this, for the country was now in a more tranquil state than it had ever been before. If well-considered reductions were not made now, he was sure rash and precipitate reductions would be made ere long. But it was not in the military expenditure alone that he discovered extravagance. In the civil estimates he censured the increase in the Ordnance survey, in the votes on education, in the salaries of county court judges, which had lately been thrown on the public expenditure, and the appointment of judges at the very time when a commission was sitting to consider the means of their reduction. He hoped the Government would consider these matters in the approaching recess, and reduce the estimates now before the House.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there was much in Mr. Gladstone's remarks in which he cordially agreed. He had no fear, however, of a deficiency in the present year; and he did not presume to anticipate what would be either the revenue or the expenditure of future years. He could not admit that the first year of peace would present such a reduction of expenses as might be expected in future years, though he had no doubt that the remarks of the right hon. gentleman would do good in checking that spirit of extravagance which war never failed to foster. He agreed with most that had been said about the miscellaneous estimates; he had himself opposed the Ordnance survey; though he did not see how the Government could have postponed the appointment of the additional judges, for it must be remembered that the course of justice could not be stayed. He did not believe that, upon the whole, any great reduction could be made in the estimates, but they would be submitted to the full consideration of the ensuing Parliament.

Mr. GLYN hoped the House of Commons would never resort to the practice of funding its floating debt, which would be the most delusive of all sorts of relief. He hoped that early in the next Session a Select Committee would be appointed to revise the estimates.

Mr. NEWDEGATE complained that Mr. Gladstone himself had entailed an extravagant cost upon the country in establishing the small-arms factory at Enfield, which had proved itself totally useless during the war.

Mr. DISRAELI protested against the principle, which, he observed, had attained a mischievous extension, of referring to Select Committees the business of the Government. It was the duty of the executive to propose the estimates, and the House ought only to keep them to their duty, without undertaking to do it for them.

Some further comments on the financial condition of the country were offered by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY. The resolution was then negatived by consent, and the report of the supply votes was agreed to.

## THE ROTHSCHILD MARRIAGE.

UPON the preceding page we have engraved one of the most symmetrical features of the nuptial ceremony at Gunnersbury Park, which was fully described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week. The incident chosen by the artist is the breaking of the wine-cup. The marriage contract having been read, the Chief Rabbi presented a wine-cup, and invoked on the wedding pair seven blessings. The Chief Rabbi then congratulated the pair, and offered up a supplication for the poor of the Land of Promise. The wine-cup, which the Hebrews regard as the symbol of blended joy and sorrow, was then taken by the bridegroom, who, after tasting, the contents, threw the cup on the ground, when it was shattered into pieces, thus denoting the precarious nature of life and joy, and commemorating also that sorrow which is still held sacred by the Jew—the destruction of the Temple.

This ceremonial took place in one of the principal saloons of the mansion of Gunnersbury, which is superbly decorated. The bridegroom is about to dash the fragile cup to the ground; on his right is the bride veiled, beneath the canopy, before the venerable Rabbi. Attendant upon the bride are the sixteen bridesmaids in their chastely-elegant costume.

We add the details of the splendid extension of the dining-room, constructed for the occasion by Messrs. Collman and Davis, and but briefly noticed in our Journal of last week.

The room is an oblong, thirty-five feet by twenty-five feet, having large recesses on each side, affording thus additional space, and room in one for a stove. The walls of three of these recesses are covered with mirrors of considerable dimensions, and framed with trellis and artificial flower work; at the foot of these were arranged flowers of the choicest kind. The piers between the windows are also trellised as above, and pilasters support the entablature of the room; the rest of the walls are hung with a light damask paper. The ceiling is formed by beams into forty coffers; the surface of each of these being covered with a light pink and white material fluted, radiating from the centre of each, and inclosed by broad gold mouldings. The architectural character is in accordance with the style of the house, the general decoration being very light, and principally white and gold. Two large elegant chandeliers and fourteen side branches affixed to the pilasters, and the numerous lights on the tables, amply illuminated the room.

On the evening of the nuptial festival Gunnersbury was brilliantly illuminated. The devices and lighting of the interior of the mansion, the tents, and grounds, were executed by and under the superintendence of Messrs. Hancock, Rixon, and Dunt, of Cockspur-street.

We are requested to state that the arrangements for the Banquet were executed by Mr. Getliffe, Baron Rothschild's house-steward, and not (as stated last week) by Mr. Gunter—who, however, supplied the bridecake.



Russia has entered for the first time into official relations with a South American Republic, having exchanged a treaty between her and the Republic of Venezuela.





CANTON AND PART OF THE SUBURBS, SKETCHED DURING THE CONFLAGRATION IN THE CITY.





ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE PASSENGER-STEAMER "FEI MA" ("FLYING HORSE") BY 53 IMPERIAL JUNKS, IN CANTON RIVER.

# CONFLAGRATION AT CANTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

CANTON, 14th January, 1857.

I SEND you a Sketch of Canton, taken yesterday morning from the top of Church Tower, our only elevated position that is left here. This Sketch embraces the city and eastern and southern suburbs; also a part of the ruins of the Factories and Garden.

This Sketch is of interest as it was taken during the only fire of importance which we have succeeded as yet in making inside the city—namely, the Viceroy's yamun, where an extensive fire was raised yesterday at three p.m., which lasted till this morning at seven. On the right, lower down in the View, is the site of an extensive fire yesterday, which burned all the old Hong's between the Garden and Dutch Folly. This View is also of interest, as the church on which it was sketched is about to be burnt down and the Garden abandoned by H.M. forces.

Among the striking points in the View are on the left, Magazine-hill and Gough's Fort on the heights; in the left foreground are

Jardine and Co.'s factories. On the right foreground is the Garden and the Royal Marines' guard-room; and in the river is shown Dutch Folly Fort, and beyond it are the remains of French Folly Fort.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

H.M.S. *Sybil*, Whampoa, Jan. 12, 1857.

We have entered on what may be called the tragic period in our present struggle with the Chinese. At first, events were all successes—the whole business was to be concluded and finally arranged by a *coup de main*. Forts destroyed, the provincial city in a state of siege, the wall breached, a grand assault, and all was to be over! But it has turned out otherwise, the Chinese character, even yet, is not so well known as we thought; in fact they seem to be, as Mr. Meadows says, "the best (?) misunderstood people in the world."

You will have heard how the Factories were burned, and how the Viceroy Yeh had the audacity to charge the English with having

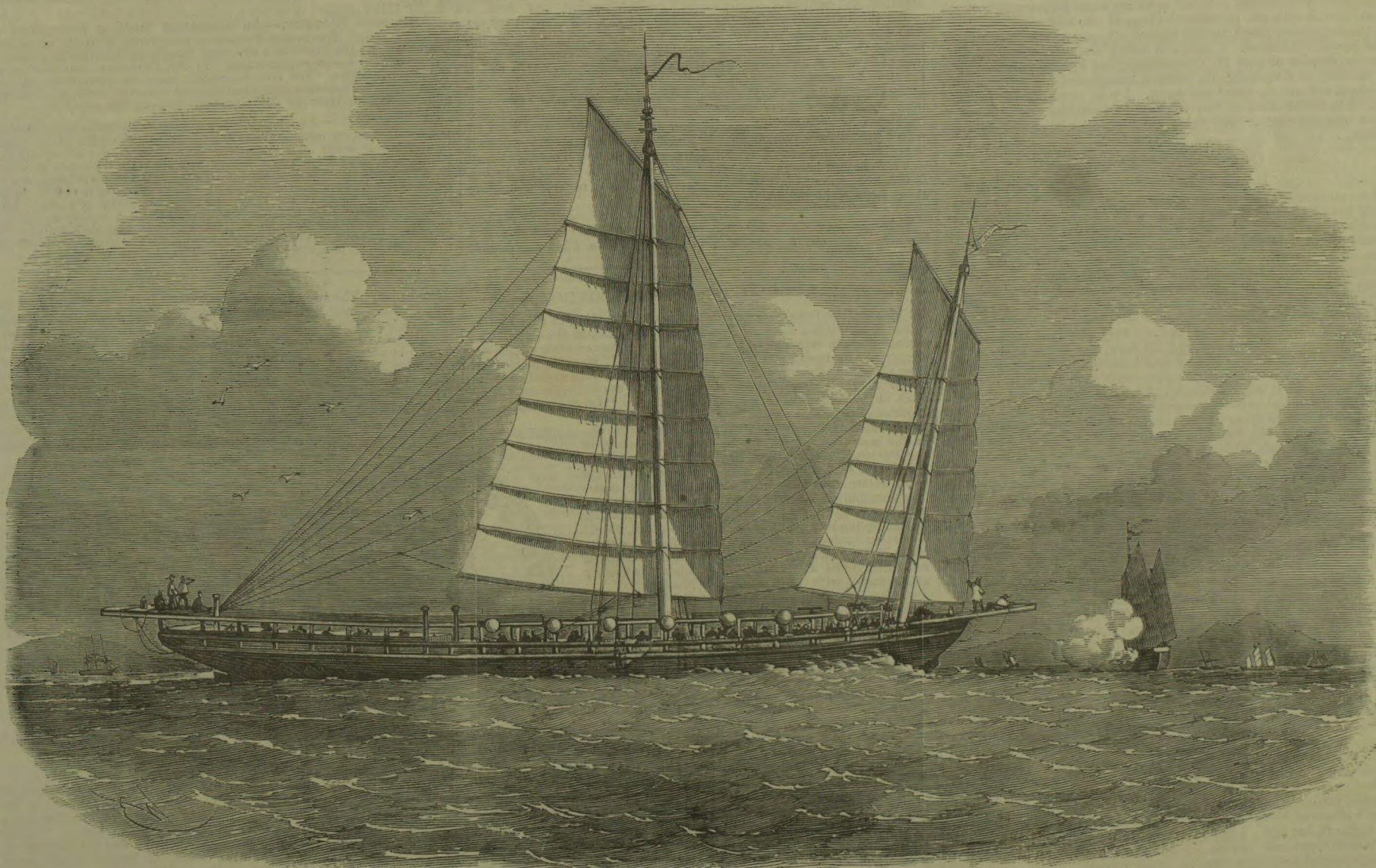
themselves caused the conflagration, and that he actually wrote a letter of expostulation to Sir J. Bowring on the subject, showing plainly enough that he knew "a day of reckoning" would come sooner or later.

Although driven from their homes, the Cantonese merchants behaved in an admirable way, encouraging the Admiral and strengthening his hands as far as they could. The Factory grounds have been intrenched and the Barbarians have not yet been driven into the sea.

The Dutch Folly (River Pearl Fort) has befriended us well in the emergency. Here we have a strong garrison and guns of the heaviest calibre; the island is situated in front of the new city wall, and is a most important position in case the city has to be bombarded.

Attempts without number have been made to damage our ships by gunpowder explosions—hitherto, however, without success; it is probable they may in the end do us some harm by these means, as their ingenuity is as great as their inordinate love of dollars, to gain which numberless persons would willingly risk life or limb.

But it is not at Canton the real tragedies occur—for a Chinaman



CHINESE SMUGGLING CRAFT, STRAIT OF FORMOSA.—(SEE PAGE 232.)



after all has an amazing respect for our "fire ships," but elsewhere. Take, for example, the sad case of the *Thistle* post-boat, of which, perhaps, you may have heard from other sources, lest this should not be so, however, I will give you some particulars as I heard them from an eye-witness.

The *Thistle* was one of three small steamers that ran from Hong-Kong to Canton with the nightly mail. She also was fitted for Chinese passengers; her captain was called Wiener, a German; and her mate was also a foreigner. On the night of the 21st of December the *Thistle* was returning to Hong-Kong, when near the second bar pagoda (Fow-leeen Tah) a fleet of junks concealed under the land opened fire on her. She ran on, however, and succeeded in getting out of range, but hardly had she escaped this danger when a second division of the same fleet commenced firing. The captain himself took the helm, and again the *Thistle* ran through the junks under a heavy fire, several Chinese were killed and wounded on board the post-boat; she had no guns to reply with.

The *Thistle* returned to Canton on the 26th of December, and was returning to Hong-Kong on the 30th, when off the same spot the Chinese crew rose and murdered all the Europeans and Malays on board, cut off their heads, and set the boat on fire, having first taken her up a creek to a village called Nam Kong-Tow. She was then ransacked by the villagers, and finally towed down to Hong-Kong by a steamer passing by.

Eleven people in all were murdered, among whom was M. Diaz, the Spanish Consul at Macao. This is a fair sample of Chinese warfare. A reward of 100 taels is offered by the Imperial Government for every Barbarian head; and there are thousands in China who would perpetrate crimes of deepest dye for half that sum.

I will give you another instance:—At Whampoa there was left a solitary chop (i.e., a hulk used for a dwelling-house), belonging to an American physician, in charge of a European, with five or six Chinamen. He was sleeping in his bed a few nights since, when the chop was forcibly entered: the Chinese servants were nowhere; and the poor European was quietly murdered, his head chopped off, and carried away in a bag to Canton.

One more example:—In a small chop at the same place (Whampoa) lived an old Scotch gentleman, his wife, and daughter. It was not more than three weeks ago, one afternoon, when he had just returned from his business ashore, a Chinese Sampan came alongside the chop, professedly with a chit, or letter, for Mr. Cowper (the owner). His daughter, who was at the gangway, offered to take the note, but they declined giving it to any one but "the master." Accordingly Mr. Cowper—fearing nothing—came out to take the note; but no sooner made his appearance than he was seized by three strong Chinamen, dragged into the water, forced from his daughter's arms, and finally carried off by the vile miscreants, who, with all their vaunted respect for age, could thus drag an old man of sixty-five from his home and his family, and perhaps coolly murder him at their leisure—all for the sake of 100 taels. These things are sickening and revolting enough to us, but to a Chinaman the present opportunity is nothing more than an occasion for making a "pigeon" in heads.

Let me give you one more instance of the courage and martial spirit of these wretched people:—Last Friday (Jan. 9th) a little passenger-steamer was running up to Canton. She was a very fast boat, and rightly named the *Fei Ma* (Flying Horse), about two o'clock p.m., in passing a celebrated creek, where the *Thistle* was captured, she was attacked by fifty-three large Imperial junks: each of these junks carried two if not four heavy guns, and was propelled by at least forty oars with three or four men at each oar. The steamer, owing to the Malay leaving the wheel, lost her way and was very nearly surrounded. The Chinese, knowing we could offer no resistance, came on most manfully. Their shot flew round us like hail: nine or ten penetrated the side; one went within an inch or two of the boilers, others right through the boat; and it was only after a good twenty minutes' ordeal that the little steamer distanced her cowardly pursuers. Here was a fine exhibition of Chinese valour—more than 8000 men in frantic hue and cry after a poor little steamer, carrying some eight or nine passengers, whose heads, however, were worth 100 taels each.

While we are thus valued "per head," is it any wonder if the life of a Chinaman is valued as a thing of slight consequence. I confess that I myself—from being, as I once supposed, humanely inclined—feel my blood boil to think of these things, and look on every Chinaman as my sworn foe.

I could give you other instances of the same character, but there is no necessity. I venture to say, whatever apologists at home may aver, that no one who has lived here for any length of time, or witnessed the proceedings of these cowardly people, can have any respect or feel much regard or pity for them. I believe it is the unanimous opinion of the missionaries at Canton that it is quite time to teach these people a most severe lesson, and that we are warring against piracy and barbarity even when recognised and promoted by an Imperial Government, as much as we are when perpetrated without license on the open sea, or under the hope of concealment.

I sincerely trust that I am not taking a wrong or inhuman view of these people's character. I have still before me the allowed fact that after the murder of poor M. Chapdelaine, the French missionary, in the province of Kwang-Si, his ruthless murderers, not satisfied with his blood, cut out his heart and ate it. I will vouch for the truth of this. I have the word of two German missionaries that it is not at all an unusual event. Yet these are the people who call us Barbarians.

Yours truly,

E.

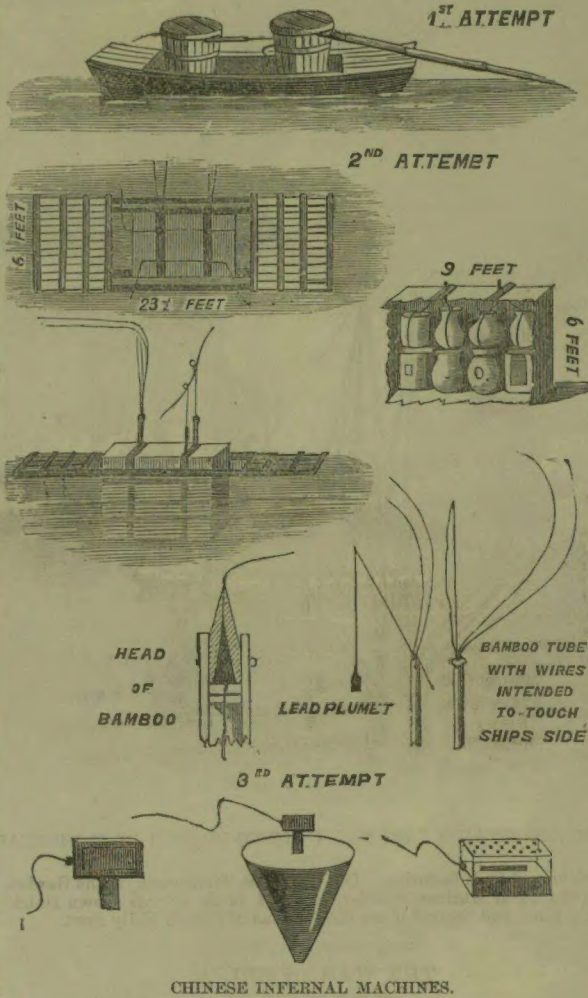
(From another Correspondent.)

H.M.S. *Encounter*, 10th Jan., 1857, off Canton.

MY DEAREST FATHER,—No doubt ere this you expected that I should have been on my way for happy old England; but this war has given us plenty of work on this confounded river, for, on account of our light draught of water, we are kept constantly on the move at high water—at low water we cannot get over the flats. Our fires have never been out since we left Hong-Kong—banked up by day and steam up all night—nearly three months. In addition to killed and wounded, we have a fearfully long sick list, and no end of deaths. Our last was a mate, nephew of Lord Hardinge, about twenty-one years of age. We are one and all very sick and tired of this work. We are firing from daylight till dark, and at all hours of the night also. Our last affair was an attack on Sunday last, of a fleet of 100 war-junks, each mounting ten guns, with from eighty to 100 men, at low water, when we could not get at the brutes: the Master's Assistant of the *Calcutta* was mortally wounded in his boat. I went to him while he was dying on our main-deck, to receive his last words for his poor father, Mr. Pearn, of the Deptford Dockyard; to whom I sent a lock of his hair, with his dying words.

Hong-Kong is in a sad state. All the Chinese merchants have left, and the servants have a reward offered them to murder and poison all their masters. A few days since an unfortunate small post river-steamer, the *Thistle*, left Canton with a lot of Chinamen passengers, supposed to be for Hong-Kong. They were searched on their way on going over the gangway. Some women came on board just as she was sailing. These were not searched; but after the vessel had got about thirty-six miles down the river these women distributed knives and arms they had concealed about them to the passengers, who turned out to be soldiers. They murdered all the Europeans and then burnt the wooden part of the ship; the hull, being iron, was picked up by the *Barracouta*. The next day a high price was set on all our heads: 500 dollars for those of the officers, and 50 dollars for the men's; and 10,000 dollars to burn or destroy any of our ships. I send you for the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* details of three different attempts to blow this ship up; but, thank God, we have got off clear so far. I can assure you that the times here are rather too stirring to be pleasant. To-morrow the Admiral intends burning every thing that he can lay his hands on. There are about 500 war-junks now up a branch of the river about three miles and a half off, and if they only had the pluck, and knew their strength, they could eat us; as it is they worry and annoy us very much. I had the first guard in our pinnace the night before last. I was about a thousand yards ahead of the ship, and I had scarcely let go the anchor before I observed in the moonlight about a hundred row-boats each with a gun in her bow; I had just time to up anchor, let drive the howitzer at them, and retreat. I got three guns in an instant, but the ship opened fire and covered me in my retreat. Every night some attempt is made to blow us up; and, although the Chinamen are not

great warriors, still they are very cunning, and their numbers are like the sands on the sea-shore. This day week three of our vessels kept 400 of theirs, large and small, with about 15,000 men in them, at bay. They presented a formidable appearance. In that attack poor young Pearn got his wound. I hope by this time my brother Alfred has got home safely. I wish we were on the same way, for I am very sick and tired of this Chinese warfare, with the chance of being shot by day and burnt or blown up at night. You will be able to form some idea of the danger every night from experiments on the *Excellant*: 50 lb. of powder just awash in a keg in contact with the ship's side is quite sufficient to blow the ship's side out; and, you will see, by the drawing and account, what we have to contend with. We have spars rigged out in the water, hung from the yardarms, and forming a triangle ahead of the ship, all awash, so as to protect us. Still these large quantities of powder are enough to send us up to the clouds, which is not a pleasant reflection in going into your bed at night. The following are the particulars of three infernal machines which were floated down at night with the view to blow the ship up:—



CHINESE INFERNAL MACHINES.

The first was a sampan, towed by a canoe, on the 24th Dec., 1856, captured close under the bow by our second gig rowing guard. The fuse was lighted in the bamboo tubes in the side.

The second attempt was on the morning of 5th Jan., 1857, about 2.30. Two rafts, moored together, with about twenty fathom of line buoyed up with hooks to catch cables or anything else, and, on the wires touching the ship's side, to break by the little lead weight the lighted fuse on the top of the bamboo, which communicated with the powder. These were lighted and all ready; but fortunately observed by our guard-boat, and towed clear of ship. Being only a raft it was just awash, and in each caisson at least 17 cwt. of gunpowder in open tubs and jars. The raft itself was made of 6-inch plank, well bound together, and caulked.

The third attempt was on the morning of the 7th Jan., 1857, at 4.30. A pair of vessels in the shape of a can-buoy, with a flag on the top, about eight inches long; the fuse, with a tin box containing punk over the fuse; then a cover with lighted march on top: this had a string to it, which, when pulled, drew out the centre partition, and communicated the fire to the punk, to allow the fellows who swam off with them towards the ship to make their escape; but they got frightened at some stir with the boats, and by accident one went off with a fearful explosion on the starboard bow, about sixty yards, and the other, being deserted, floated down on our booms. One of the men was caught and brought on board here, and had his brains blown out at the port gangway. The buoy-shaped vessel was capable of holding about ten cwt. of gunpowder.

January 11th.

This afternoon we went on a burning expedition: each ship had her work laid out for her by the Admiral. The First Lieutenant

#### THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ON Monday last the eighty-fourth anniversary meeting of this society was held at Willis's Rooms—Dr. Chowne, president, in the chair. The annual oration was delivered by Mr. Wm. Adams: after which the society's silver medal was presented to Dr. Smith, upon his retirement from the office of secretary; and the Fothergillian gold medal awarded to Mr. Edwin Canton, F.R.C.S., surgeon to the Charing-cross Hospital, as the successful competitor, for his essay "On the Diseases and Injuries of the Spine—their Pathology and Treatment."

The Medical Society of London is the oldest of the medical societies in the metropolis—with the exception, probably, of the Physical of Guy's Hospital—and was instituted May 19th, 1773. The first meetings were held in the house of Dr. J. C. Lettsom, and the number of members then limited to thirty physicians, thirty surgeons, and thirty apothecaries. A house was afterwards rented by the society, in 1776, in Crane-court, Fleet-street; and subsequently one was purchased in Bolt-court, by Dr. Lettsom, in which the meetings continued to be held until a few years since, when the society amalgamated with the Westminster Medical.

On the 14th Sept., 1773, a gold medal, of the value of ten guineas, was instituted by the society to be awarded every two years to the author of the best essay on a subject proposed by the Council. Neither of the first essays sent in was deemed sufficiently meritorious to be deserving of the prize; and it does not appear, from the records of the society, that the medal was ever, at any subsequent period, awarded. It is a curious circumstance that one of the above-mentioned essays was written in Latin by a Dutch lady, in praise of a certain nostrum for the cure of all varieties of fever.

In June, 1784, Dr. Lettsom placed at the disposal of the society a gold medal, of the value of ten guineas, to be annually bestowed upon a candidate under the same regulations as the former one. To this medal he gave the name of Fothergillian, in honour of the memory of his friend, Dr. John Fothergill, who had died four years previously. On the obverse of this medal was the likeness of Fothergill, surrounded by the legend—"Fothergillius, medicus, amicus, homo." On the reverse was—"Nat. Mart. 8o, 1712. Ob. Dec. 26, 1780." The reverse represented the figure of Hygieia, holding in her right hand a wreath to crown the successful candidate who is represented by

and myself had charge of the party from this ship. Many thousands of pounds' worth were burned—even the market-place, full of live fish, geese, pigs, &c., &c., on an extensive scale. The Chinese were maddened with the loss of property and life; manned the housetops to hurl bricks and stones down on our head; and the Chinese soldiers, who were very thick, tried hard to cut us off; but as they had only spears we knocked them down like nine-pins. Our party lost two men killed and one mortally wounded, and one officer of the 59th Regiment from a brick on his head. The Chinese got the bodies, and cut off their heads, for the reward. One poor fellow, wounded, saw them cut the heads off, and, as soon as he could get a chance, down he ran for the party, but got mortally wounded in his run. We were obliged to make such a sharp retreat that we could not recover their bodies, although the marines offered to go and try. These marines are the finest fellows I have ever been with; the more danger we get into the firmer and more determined they are. We are going to leave the part that was occupied by the English, and move down the river, off Bird-nest Fort; and then we shall go down a few more miles, which will be better than remaining up here. I have told you all the news I can think of; and I hope the next letter I write will be to say that we are on our way home. Give my kindest love to my sisters and all at home; and, as ever, my dearest father, believe me to remain, your affectionate son,

G. R.

**THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.**—The present, which is the fourth Parliament of Queen Victoria, and the sixth of the "reformed" Parliaments, was elected in July, 1852, under the auspices of the Earl of Derby, then at the head of the Conservative Administration. It would not, according to the Septennial Act, die a natural death until the 20th of August, 1859 (the day at which the writs for the new Parliament were made returnable); but since the year 1826 no Parliament, according to Mr. Dod, has approached its extreme limit. The present Parliament, if dissolved without any material delay, will have failed to attain the age of five years by some four or five months. The Russell Parliament, elected in July and August, 1847, lasted four years, seven months, and twelve days; and the Parliament which placed the late Sir R. Peel in office in the year 1841 lasted as long as five years and eleven months, or very nearly six years. This was the longest of the reformed Parliaments, the shortest having been the first, elected at the end of 1832, the age of which was one year and eleven months only. It will be found that the average duration of the six reformed Parliaments elected from 1832 to 1852 has been, as nearly as possible, four years, supposing the present Parliament to be dissolved this spring.

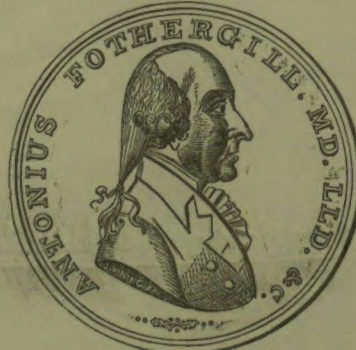
**EAST INDIA JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.**—Certain papers, relating to the East India Judicial Establishments have been printed by order of the House of Commons. By an extract of a letter from the Government of India, dated May, 1856, it appears that steps have been taken to submit the first report of the India Law Commissioners to the Government of Bengal and the north-western provinces, and to the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the various presidencies with a view of ascertaining their sentiments thereon. Their replies had not yet been received. Among these papers is a memorial signed by twenty-five Christian missionaries at Calcutta, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the social, judicial, and moral degradation of the peasantry of the province. In this document the memorialists declare their belief that in many districts neither life nor property is secure; that the police and judicial system is inefficient, notoriously corrupt, and oppressive to the poor; that the zemindari system is demoralising and pauperising the peasantry; that the rural population live in a state of poverty and wretchedness produced chiefly by the present system of landed tenure; and that a sullen spirit of discontent, and a bitter feeling of hatred towards their rulers, are being engendered in their minds. The memorialists conclude by praying for a commission of inquiry. In reply to this Mr. Halliday, the Lieutenant-Governor, pens a minute in which he admits the existence of the evils pointed out, but says they are greatly exaggerated, and depicted in too gloomy colours. Some of them are beyond the action of legislative remedy, and must be left to the progress of education and civilisation; while the others, such as the inefficiency of the police, and the bad law of landlord and tenant, are to be amended; and measures for that object are now under consideration. All that Government can do shall be done. He expresses a very decided opinion against any commission of inquiry.

**PRINCE EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS.**—An interesting article in the *Moniteur*, by General Tascher de la Pagerie, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, contains a very complete vindication of the memory of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, against an imputation of treason cast upon him in the last volume of Marshal Marmont's "Memoirs." The allegation was that in the beginning of 1814 Prince Eugene, having been ordered by Napoleon to evacuate Italy and bring his army across the Alps, to arrest the progress of Prince Schwarzenburg, at the head of the Austrians, had disobeyed the order, in the hope of preserving the crown of Italy for himself, notwithstanding the fall of the Emperor. General Tascher admits that the order to evacuate Italy was given, but he says that before there was time to act upon it, Napoleon, elated by the victories of Montmirail and Champaubert, sent counter-orders, of which General Tascher, then an Aide-de-Camp of Prince Eugene, was himself the bearer, directing the Prince to hold his position in Italy, as long as he could, and to defend it inch by inch. The article also contains letters from Prince Eugene and his wife, showing that he had indignantly rejected advances made to him by Austria through the Prince de Luchis, with the view of inducing him to barter his allegiance to the Emperor for the title of King of Italy.

**AMERICAN SLAVERY.**—An interesting meeting took place at Paris last week. The French Protestant clergymen, with the elders and deacons of all the Protestant churches, have come together to prepare a "fraternal but severe remonstrance" to the Protestant slaveholders of the United States. The address, which has been extensively signed, asserts that Protestantism has been charged with its toleration of slavery, and conjures the American Protestants to wipe out this reproach.

**A NEW SECT.**—At Philadelphia a woman named Anna Meister was arrested on the complaint of a number of persons on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Anna Meister, like Miller and Joe Smith, is the founder of a new society and faith, the doctrines of which are a thousand times more absurd and ridiculous than were promulgated by either of the two worthies named above. She announces herself to be the "Daughter of God and the Holy Ghost and the Sister of Christ," and with these pretensions she has managed to raise a society numbering about two hundred women, all Germans (no men admitted), in this City of Brotherly Love, where the people are supposed to be fully enlightened in the principles of the Bible and Christianity.—*New York Tribune*.

**Æsculapius.** The surrounding legend was "Don. Soc. Med. Lond. an. Sal. 1773 institut." The first award of this medal was to Dr. Falconer, of Bath, on February 28, 1787. The continuance of Dr. Lettsom's gift ceased in 1813, when the death of Dr. Anthony Fothergill put the society in possession of an annuity of five hundred pounds which that physician had left to it in trust, "the interest of which," it is stated in the bequest, "is to be laid out in gold medals or other honorary premia for promoting medical knowledge, or other useful arts." Dr. A. Fothergill likewise left to each of the following, and for the same purpose, a similar sum:—The Royal Humane Society, the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital, and the Society of Useful Arts, Adelphi.



THE FOTHERGILLIAN GOLD MEDAL OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The present medal has on the obverse a likeness of its founder; on the exergue the name and title of its recipient; and on the reverse the figure of Hygieia, the Goddess of Health, at an altar, feeding from a cup the sacred reptile or serpent. With respect to the legend, "Saluti Augustæ," it must be remembered that Augusta was the name given to various British cities by Julius Cæsar, in honour of his sister Augusta. That of London was Augusta Trinobantum—the Trinobantes being the inhabitants of the eastern counties. Here "Saluti Augustæ" alludes to the health especially of the city of London.







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